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CENSURE WORDS OF HAVEMEYER.

His Expressions Before Industrial Commission Arouse Much Unfavorable Comment.

FRANK WITH A PURPOSE.

Commissioner Kennedy Classes Him with Vanderbilt and Tweed in Contempt of Public.

BRUTALITY IS NOT TRUTH.

The mother of all trusts is the customs tariff bill. The existing bill and the preceding one have been the occasion of the formation of all the large trusts, with few exceptions, inasmuch as they provide for an inordinate protection to all the interests of the country, sugar refining excepted. Economic advantages incident to the consolidation of large interests in the same line of business are a great incentive to their formation, but these bear an insignificant proportion to the advantages granted in the way of protection under the customs tariff.—Henry O. Havemeyer in his testimony before the Industrial commission at Washington.

The above statement by Henry O. Havemeyer, in his prepared statement before the Industrial commission at Washington, has called forth much comment from members of both political parties, as well as businessmen who take little active interest in politics. Some of the opinions follow:

Considers It Valuable.

PROFESSOR J. W. JENKS, at Washington, D. C.—The testimony of Mr. Havemeyer was exceedingly straightforward, interesting, and, best of all, valuable to the commission.

On just what points valuable I do not feel at liberty just now to say. The testimony was exactly in accord with that of Mr. Jarvie and others, though he elaborated on several points and did not appear disposed to conceal anything. It would be manifestly improper for me to criticise in any way his testimony, and especially that portion relating to trusts.

What we want to get at in these examinations is plain, unvarnished facts, and I am satisfied we are doing that in a way that but few can understand unless they read the entire evidence carefully, not content to take garbled extracts.

Havemeyer Was Too Plain.

EUGENE D. CONGER, member of the Industrial commission at Washington, D. C.—I fancied at the time that Mr. Havemeyer's assertion that the tariff is the mother of all trusts was inspired by a desire to get even with some one. Possibly the declaration against trusts in the recent Ohio platform had something to do with it.

I admire candor and plainness of speech, in business-men particularly, but felt that Mr. Havemeyer was too plain, almost brutal in the language he used speaking of the proposition to regulate by law the operations of trusts. Mr. Havemeyer repeatedly said: "It is a good business proposition to get out of the consumer all you can. Hands off. Every man for himself and the devil take the hindmost."

This may be good advice, but I don't believe the commissioners were made more friendly to these big business combinations by these expressions or by the manner in which he uttered them. Mr. Havemeyer impressed me as a man who knows pretty nearly all there is to know about handling and refining sugar, and but little about other matters.

Frank Only with Purpose.

COMMISSIONER J. L. KENNEDY, at Washington, said — Mr. Havemeyer broke faith with the commission when he injected the question of protection. Therefore I do not feel that there is any impropriety in discussing his testimony.

It has been said that Mr. Havemeyer was brutally frank; that he was brutal there can be no difference of opinion; but he was frank only when it suited his purpose. When questions that sought to bring out the truth as to the operations of the sugar trust were asked all Mr. Havemeyer's frankness vanished.

He admitted that the combination of capital made necessary the organization of labor and that such organization had increased the wages of workingmen. Then he took the tack that membership in such organizations destroyed men's independence. His solicitude in this particular is a thing of beauty coming from a man who probably has done as much as any living American to destroy men's independence.

Vanderbilt, who said, "The public be d—d"; Tweed, who said, "What are you going to do about it?" and Mr. Havemeyer, who said, "Get all you can out of the public," and many other brutal things are a triumvirate that no American will contemplate with pride.

Protection Made Trust Possible.

REPRESENTATIVE AND COMMITEEMAN LEONIDAS LIVINGSTON, Washington, D. C.—When Mr. Havemeyer left the stand yesterday at the conclusion of his testimony before the committee, he was asked the direct question by Professor Jenks: "Could you have organized the sugar trust under any tariff system except the protective tariff then in effect?"

Mr. Havemeyer's answer was to the point: "No, sir; we could not have effected the organization under any but the protective system."

Mr. Havemeyer then expressed some surprise that the question asked by Professor Jenks had not been put to him while he was on the stand. Professor Jenks then requested that he allow this statement to be included in his sworn testimony, and Mr. Havemeyer said he would think it over.

Done for Democratic Interest.

SENATOR THOMAS C. PLATT, New York—Mr. Havemeyer expresses the views of a Democrat, and his statement was in the interest of the Democratic party.

Calls for Consideration.

EDWARD LAUTERBACH, New York—Mr. Havemeyer's statement is pregnant with ideas that call for careful consideration by those who shape our national policy. Changes in tariffs, and even threats of changes, do more to unsettle business confidence than anything else, and even a faulty

(Continued on third page.)

AGUINALDO REPORTED KILLED.

Unconfirmed Rumor Reaches London from Manila That Luna's Friends Have Taken Revenge.

London, June 15.—An unconfirmed rumor is circulated here tonight that Aguinaldo has met a fate similar to that meted out to General Luna two days ago. Details of the assassination are lacking. However, as the report was brought into Manila by a native, it finds some believers there and here. The London papers have made every effort to verify it, but so far have been unsuccessful. It is supposed here that the murder was done by Luna's friends.

POLAND MAY AGAIN BE FREE.

Russian General Proposes to the Czar the Erection of a New Buffer State.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK JOURNAL AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

London, June 15.—It is announced on high authority that General Dragomirow, the famous Russian strategist, has suggested to the Czar the restoration of the independent kingdom in Poland in order to create a buffer state between Russia, Germany, and Austria, and thus enable the three nations to reduce their enormous frontier garrisons and avert irritation in the future.

This extraordinary plan contemplates the rehabilitation of the ancient kingdom by reuniting territories divided between Russia, Germany, and Austria after the defeat of Kosciusko by Suwaroff and reapportioned by the treaty of Vienna in 1814.

It is said the Czar has referred the matter to a special commission, as nothing can be done without the consent of Austria to the recession of Galicia and the surrender by Germany of the principal Polish territory absorbed by Prussia.

Mighty Act of Justice.

Dragomirow is easily the greatest General of the Russian army. He commands the immense forces which threaten the Austrian frontier. No man in Europe is in a better position to understand the nature of the problems which it is proposed to solve by this mighty and unparalleled act of justice to an ancient and noble race crushed by brute force.

The resurrection of Poland means the abandonment by Russia of her plans in Europe and the settlement of the Eastern question which gave birth to the triple alliance. It was the downfall of Poland that induced the Czar to attempt to control western Europe and plan the conquest of Constantinople, against which all Europe offered resistance.

This struggle has continued through the present century, and enormous armies were raised to meet the conditions arising out of Russian ambition to own the Bosphorus and dispute the naval domination of the Mediterranean with England.

Turning Back on Europe.

Dragomirow has taken advantage of the present situation in Russia to offer his plan, under which the Czar can reduce his western armies to small garrisons, turn his back on Europe, and devote his whole energy to the development of the wealth and intelligence of his nation and to the development of a vast empire in Asia, where the whole world combined is not strong enough to resist the Russian advance along the 6,000 miles of the new Siberian railway.

There Russia is supreme and there is room enough for a century of expansion. Her millions of soldiers can be flung out to guard her march, far from the reach of hostile fleets or effective armies. She will dominate Asia and annex Manchuria and Corea, dividing with America the control of the Pacific.

End of a Perilous Epoch.

It is impossible to learn what the views of Germany and Austria are regarding this emancipation of Poland. Dragoumirow believes that both governments will find it to their interest to assist Russia in ending one of the most strained and perilous epochs in the history of Europe.

Every lover of peace and liberty in the world will be thrilled by the news that Poland may be free again.

NEW GIFT FROM MRS. STANFORD

Conveys Valuable Real Estate to the California University Which Bears Her Name.

San Francisco, Cal., June 15.—[Special.]—Mrs. Jane Stanford has made another gift to Stanford University. Before she left for Europe last week she gave instructions to her lawyers to prepare two deeds for real estate for the institution.

One of these conveys 1,700 acres of land in Lassen County. It was recorded at Susanville yesterday. The other deed conveys 100 acres of land in Tehama County. It was recorded at Red Bluff yesterday.

By this latest gift Mrs. Stanford has transferred all her realty to the university save a house and lot in Sacramento, the residence of the Senator and his family in early days. She will eventually give that property also.

Mrs. Stanford is now on her way to Europe for a three months' tour. While away, it is said, she contemplates investing $1,000,000 in rare bric-a-brac for the university museum.

TO ERASE HAVEMEYER'S WORDS

His Attack on Labor Organizations Will Be Expunged from the Industrial Commission's Record.

Boston, Mass., June 15.—[Special.]—A Washington special says that Mr. Havemeyer's attack on labor organizations will be expunged from the records of the Industrial commission at his own request. The part which was calculated to give greatest offense was the paragraph in which he expressed the conviction that associations of workingmen tended to degrade labor by destroying individual independence. He afterward said he wished he had not gone into the subject. The labor leaders assert that Mr. Havemeyer is in favor of organization in everything except labor. He thinks workingmen's organizations are bad because they destroy individuality, yet in another part of his testimony he said: "The day of the individual has passed," meaning that the affairs of the world are to be hereafter controlled by combinations.

WILLIAMS STILL UNCONSCIOUS.

Chicagoan Continues in a Critical Condition at His Cottage in Rye Beach, N. H.

Portsmouth, N. H., June 15.—[Special.]—Norman Williams of Chicago lies in a critical condition at Rye Beach and has been unconscious for the last three days. His physician said, in answer to a question:

"Mr. Williams has rallied once during the day, but I see no change. He is suffering from a complication of diseases."

The most skillful attendants are with the patient day and night. The knowledge of his condition has been kept within the family circle, but the worst is feared. General and Mrs. Wesley Merritt are at his bedside.

His cottage is situated on one of the most picturesque parts of Rye Beach and has a view of the coast for miles.

CHAMBERLAIN WILL STAY

BRITISH COLONIAL SECRETARY DENIES SEVERAL RUMORS.

Believed in London an Agreement Has Been Reached in the Cabinet Over the South African Situation—Field Day for India in the House of Commons—Interesting Suit Against the Lipton Company — Charing Cross Bazaar.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY H. J. WHIGHAM.]

London, June 16.—Mr. Chamberlain made two interesting announcements in the House of Commons yesterday. That indefatigable Welsh member, Bryn Roberts, asked him about the report cabled yesterday from the Cape that he had held a consultation with Cecil Rhodes on the Transvaal situation.

This report was originally cabled from London by Reuter to the Cape, and caused some dismay in south Africa. It must be remembered the Reuter agency in south Africa is subsidized from Pretoria, and would naturally disseminate news hostile to Chamberlain and favorable to the Boers. Mr. Chamberlain thanked Roberts for giving him an opportunity to deny the report. He declared it to be absolutely without foundation. He has had no consultation with Cecil Rhodes since 1896.

Mr. Chamberlain went on to deny emphatically the rumor he intends leaving England. He said no such intention had ever entered his mind.

Chamberlain Creates Interest.

The House listened with great interest to Mr. Chamberlain's definite statements, which included the denial of the report any news had reached the Colonial office with regard to the spreading of the seditious propaganda in south Africa by the Boers.

Rumor has certainly been rife in the lobby recently with regard to the possible resignations, and every one was glad to hear Mr. Chamberlain has no intention of going abroad. At the same time, the mere fact he took such pains to deny a purely personal report in the House shows he attached some importance to the stories afloat. In fact, he made the mistake of protesting too much. Although he undoubtedly came to an agreement with the more conservative, peaceful element at the last Cabinet meeting, it is still safe to assert a certain difference of opinion did exist and will exist again unless Kruger solves all the difficulties by coming to Milner's level.

Troops for South Africa.

It was learned yesterday the troops in south Africa, while being constantly increased by small drafts from England and India, none are leaving the Cape as usual, so that at the present rate of increase the force will have been almost doubled in twelve months by next August.

Field Day for India.

It was a field day in the House yesterday on Indian finance. The government had to stand up against the attack of Sir Henry Fowler condemning the policy of the government in levying countervailing duties on bounty fed sugar imported into India.

Fowler's speech was singularly illogical. He objected to the increased duty on the ground that only 74,000 tons of sugar annually imported into India was bounty fed, and in any case the enormous quantity of sugar produced in India made it unnecessary to levy a duty on the comparatively small amount imported, which seemed poor argument. He next attacked the government for doing away with the doctrine of free trade and said he expected to find it introduce similar measures for England, forgetting, apparently, India makes no pretense to free trade and England grows no sugar.

Attack on Chamberlain.

Altogether it was a poor attack and was not improved by the Conservative member, MacLean, who seconded the motion against his own government. MacLean, evidently displeased with Chamberlain, who pursued a similar policy in the West Indies, abused him virulently and let loose much pent up wrath, which has been brewing over Chamberlain's aggressive policy in south Africa. This, of course, had nothing to do with the case, but it served to amuse the House during the dull Indian debate.

Indian Currency Report.

Lord George Hamilton, Secretary for India, interested the House by two important statements. He first said the commission on currency would make a report establishing a steady exchange between India and England. Secondly, he believed the British government never would be popular in India, which statement was received with a loud murmur of surprise.

Finally, on division, the government repelled the attack by the large majority of 141.

Suit Against Liptons.

There was an interesting case in court yesterday over the action against the Sir Thomas Lipton company for selling tea underweight. Sir Thomas Lipton, the challenger for the American cup, recently formed a liability company with shares issued at a premium. It now appears one reason for success lay in the fact in selling tea the tin foil wrapping is always included in the weight, a process which netted Lipton $85,000 every year.

Transvaal Situation Quiet.

There is practically no news from the cape this morning. The members of the first Raad have gone home to discuss the franchise proposals with their constituents. Naturally Kruger's fighting speech, reported yesterday, has had a response in the Boer meetings.

The Daily Mail prints a short interview with Dr. Leyds from Paris, in which Leyds says he takes a far more hopeful view of the situation than do the English journals. Van Boeschoten, the Boer Secretary of the Transvaal legation at Brussels, holds a similar optimistic view, and asserts an agreement concerning arbitration will easily be arrived at.

Automobiles in London.

Automobiles are becoming more and more the fashion every day. The international show begins at Richmond Park tomorrow. The Duke of Newcastle, Lord Shrewsbury, Lord Loch, and many others will drive their own motor cars.

Charing Cross Bazaar.

To show the great social event of the season will be the Charing Cross Hospital bazaar next Tuesday and Wednesday hardly a single well known society woman is absent from the list of stallholders. Nearly every actor and actress in London will lend their services. Charity bazaars are becoming so frequent that the drain upon actors' and singers' talents is becoming serious. One popular actress has appeared in no less than ten benefits for charitable performances in the last three weeks.

TURKISH INVASION OF SERVIA.

Two Thousand Troops Blockade Three Villages and Servian Forces Are Marching to the Rescue.

Belgrade, June 15.—A number of Albanian bands, assisted by 2,000 Turkish regular troops, are reported to have attacked a number of Servian villages in the Javlonitza district.

It is added that during the fighting a large number of men were killed and wounded on both sides.

The Turks, it is pointed out, being in superior force, overpowered the frontier guards and now blockade three villages.

A force of Servian regular troops has been ordered to the scene of the conflict with orders to repulse the invaders.

ITALY TAKES UP GILETTA CASE

Said to Have Demanded Satisfaction of France for the Arrest of the General as a Spy.

London, June 16.—The Italian government, says the Rome correspondent of the Daily Mail, has demanded satisfaction from France for the arbitrary arrest at Nice of the Italian General Giletta, taken into custody there on a charge of espionage.

General Giletta, arrested at Nice on Monday, protested he was there on a furlough, but the French authorities, whose agents had been watching him, asserted that he had been detected in attempts to examine the fortifications on the frontier. Upon his person were found various plans of fortifications. These, he said, were merely the drawings of a tourist and had no secret character whatever. Some years ago he was arrested on a similar charge, but at that time there was no evidence sufficient to hold him.

NYMPHS ON INSTITUTE LAWN.

Bathing Group Made by Lorado Taft's Pupils Placed in Their Basin During the Night.

People who pass along Michigan avenue today will observe that the bare and uninteresting lawn between the Art Institute and the Van Buren street viaduct has become the home of a band of joyous nymphs. During the night ten of these creatures took possession of a small basin which the Art Institute people built a few days ago in anticipation of their advent. The basin is filled with water, and the nymphs have taken advantage of this fact to engage in battle with the sparkling fluid as their ammunition.

A group of four have taken a stand on a rock in the center of the basin and five others are attacking them from all directions with splashes of water, while one nonconbatant stands by and laughs at the plight of the besieged.

The fountain is a conception of Lorado Taft, the instructor of the modeling class, and is elaborated by his pupils. It was intended both as a valuable experience for the pupils in the practical and artistic branches of their study and as an object lesson to show how public places may be beautified by decorative sculpture.

The young women who made the fountain were each intrusted with the modeling of one of the figures of the group, and, considering this, it is held to be successful as a coherent composition.

The pupils who contributed the labor of class work in this way are:

Evelyn Longman,	Clarisse Wilson,
Marguerite Wheeler,	Edith Parker,
Alice Cooper,	Mary Parker,
Maud Moore,	Mrs. Verde Dundas,
Edith Freeman,	Marie Naughton.

The exhibition of students in the galleries, consisting of drawing, painting, designing, architecture, and sculpture, which includes a reduced model of the fountain on the lawn, will be open to the public today, and this afternoon the graduating exercises will be held in Fullerton Hall. An address will be delivered by Dr. E. Benjamin Andrews on "Art and Character."

JAMES ~ HOWARD IS SHOT.

Slayer of George W. Baker in Kentucky Family Feud Wounded at Manchester.

London, Ky., June 15.—[Special.]—News was brought here late tonight to the effect James Howard, a member of the celebrated Baker-Howard feud, was shot from ambush and killed near Manchester this evening.

Howard belonged to the White and Howard faction of the Baker-Howard feud and has been suspected of having fired the shot last week that killed Tom Baker while under guard in the courthouse yard.

No details of the killing have reached here, but the story was told by a reliable man who lives in Clay County.

He says that trouble has been brewing ever since the murder of Tom Baker, and since the Philipots have joined the Baker faction it has been evident that some one of the other side would drop.

POISONED AT WEDDING FEAST.

Fifty Guests Become Ill Through Eating Pressed Chicken and Ice-Cream.

Cedar Rapids, Ia., June 15.—[Special.]—Fifty guests who attended the wedding of Miss Myrtle McLain and George J. Prescott near Robins last night were made seriously ill by eating pressed chicken and ice-cream in which there was ptomaine poisoning. The wedding supper was served at 9 o'clock, but it was not until 2 o'clock this morning that any one was taken ill. Mrs. Thompson and daughter and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Epperson of this city and Mrs. Mettzer of Robins were dangerously ill, and it was not until this afternoon that they were out of danger. All the others were violently ill, but their condition was not dangerous. Mr. Prescott was slightly ill, but the bride escaped, as she partook but slightly of the pressed chicken and ice-cream.

LOOKS FOR TROUBLE IN CUBA.

Captain Swobe of the Regular Army Thinks an Insurrection Will Be Started Soon.

Captain Thomas Swobe of the regular army, who has spent much time in Cuba, was at the Palmer House yesterday. He thinks as soon as the $3,000,000 now being paid to the Cuban soldiers has been spent the indolent Cubans will start a guerrilla warfare against the forces of this country rather than go to work. This, Captain Swobe says, would force this country to subdue the Cubans. He also expects the people of Porto Rico to make trouble by demanding independence.

WOULD QUIT CABLE LINES.

TRACTION COMPANY WANTS TO TRY UNDERGROUND TROLLEY.

Willing to Install It in Down-Town Loops for Fair Test of Three Years' Duration if, in Case It Proves a Failure, Permission Will Be Granted to Substitute the Overhead System—Electricity for All the Roads of the Company.

Electricity probably will supersede the cable as motive power on both the North and West Chicago Street railroads. The men who are in the syndicate which has purchased the stock of Charles T. Yerkes and who have formed the Chicago Union Traction company, to operate the lines under lease, will ask the municipal authorities for permission to use the underground trolley for the lines in the down-town district, including the cable loops of the North and West Chicago Street railroad companies, and to substitute the overhead trolley for the cable on the lines north and west of the river.

The proposition is to operate an underground trolley in the down-town district for three years. If it proves a success in that time the company agrees to change all of its cable lines to underground electric lines. If it does not prove a success then the company will ask the right to operate its cars in the down-town district by overhead trolley.

Mayor Harrison said the proposition was too important for him to give an offhand opinion on. "I will want to have a more definite offer and more accurate figures before I would be willing to say what the administration would agree to," he added. "As the matter stands now the most important point is how the practicability of the underground trolley the company offers to put in is to be decided. Were Yerkes running the scheme he would demonstrate in two weeks that the underground was impractical and demand the overhead system."

System Used in New York.

The company agrees to put in operation the underground system now in use in Third avenue and other streets in New York. It agrees to operate it with all the care possible. The North Chicago loop is in La Salle, Monroe, Dearborn, and Randolph streets, and it is the plan to use the underground system for the loop and in the tunnel and change at Illinois street from the overhead to the underground trolley on all down-town trains. Outgoing trains, after passing through the tunnel, would be changed to the overhead system at Illinois street.

The Madison street and Milwaukee avenue cable lines use the Washington street tunnel and the loop, which runs east in Washington street to Fifth avenue, south to Madison, east to State, north to Washington, and thence west to the tunnel. It is proposed to start the underground trolley at the cable powerhouse, Jefferson and Washington streets, and extend it through the tunnel and around the loop. Outgoing cars would change from the underground to the overhead system at the power house, and run with the overhead trolley on all the rest of the lines west of the river now using the cable system.

A similar change would be made for the Blue Island avenue and South Halsted street lines. The underground system would be used in the Van Buren street tunnel and the loop, which runs east in Van Buren street to Dearborn, north to Adams, west to Franklin, and south to the mouth of the tunnel. These two lines west of the river would be changed from cable to overhead trolley.

Objections of Engineers.

Although the change from the present system to the underground trolley will be a great expense to the company, it is willing to make the test for three years. The men interested in the company would prefer to use the overhead trolley on all the down-town lines, but they realize that public sentiment is too strong against that system at present. Many engineers have expressed the opinion that the underground trolley system cannot be used in Chicago because the sewers are so near the surface that a heavy rain is likely to fill the conduits with water, thereby cutting off the electric current which furnishes the motive power for the cars. To obviate this difficulty it is proposed to construct cisterns along the line at short intervals from which the water can be pumped.

The company's proposition, if it is favorably considered by the administration, will cause the various other propositions now pending to secure more adequate car service to be held in abeyance. If the company fulfills its promise to give a sufficient number of cars when the system is changed in the manner it suggests there will be no necessity for the carrying out of the pending proposition to pass an ordinance to compel the furnishing of more cars. The adoption of the company's proposition also would do away with the necessity of the contemplated Aldermanic junket to Europe, for the object of that visit is to investigate the operation of the underground trolley in cities abroad. Incidentally the Aldermen were to investigate the workings of the municipal ownership plan in Glasgow.

MEDALS FOR MANILA HEROES.

Navy Department Receives 1,700 and Will Distribute Them Without Delay.

Washington, D. C., June 15.—The Navy department today received the 1,700 bronze medals authorized by Congress for the officers and men who participated in the battle of Manila Bay. The Bureau of Navigation will see to the distribution of the medals, those for the officers and men of the Olympia and Raleigh being given to them in this country, while those on the ships still at Manila will be forwarded. The medals are handsome products of the jeweler's art, one face showing a bas-relief of Admiral Dewey, while the reverse shows the idealized head of the American sailor.

RUMOR OF DISASTROUS WRECK.

London Paper Prints Report of Loss of Steamer Niagara with One Hundred and Twenty Lives.

London, June 15.—An irresponsible news sheet publishes an alleged dispatch from Saratow, Russia, asserting that the Niagara, an American built steamer, was wrecked in the River Volga during a storm today with a loss of 120 lives. There is no confirmation of the statement, however, from any other source.

HOUSE PASSES ANTI-TRUST BILL.

Measure Before the Michigan Legislature Goes to the Governor for Signature.

Lansing, Mich., June 15.—The House tonight passed the Sayres anti-trust bill, which was passed in the Senate several weeks ago. If constitutional the act will effectually shut out of the State all trusts and combinations.

KAISER SHOWS GOOD POLITICS.

Rhine-Elbe Canal Bill Referred Back to the Commission at the Instance of the Government.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY D. B. MACGOWAN.]

Berlin, June 15.—What was not wholly unexpected happened today when the Landtag adopted the Center party's motion to refer the Rhine-Elbe Canal bill back to the commission by a vote of 240 against 160, the Conservatives and Free Conservatives composing the opposition. Rumors the Center would demand the adjournment of the question until fall were current yesterday, but the leaders of the other parties did not credit them, as no fall session of the Landtag is planned.

Chancellor Hohenlohe's positive demand for action at the present session may have altered the Center's determination. The bill's final passage is now conceded even by its most irreconcilable opponents. The Kreuz Zeitung, Conservative, says the government, with moderate skill in handling the compensation questions, can count on a safe majority.

The best informed circles think the Center's move is intended not so much to give the goverament time to arrange compensation with the Silesian Center members as to secure the passage of the communal franchise reform bill, which would benefit the Center largely.

Solid for the Canal.

The Liberal parties have displayed little interest in the franchise bill, but are solid for the canal. The Center's move is accordingly directed more against the Liberals than the government, as a majority of the Center favors the canal. The result is another proof of the Center's splendid discipline.

The Center is relatively weak, numerically, in the Landtag, but it seems their luck to hold the balance of power here.

"Miquel will attend to that," the Kaiser said when Miquel's Conservative friends voted against the canal in the commission. It was a plain hint for Miquel, for the vote today shows Miquel has "attended to the matter."

The Conservative factions have 209 delegates. Seventeen were absent, and, according to the Freisinnige Zeitung, thirty-two voted with the government.

Some Financial Programs.

Krupp's paper, the Berliner Nachrichten, predicts a further fall of German rentes and agricultural mortgages and suggests future state loans bear interest at the rate of 3½ instead of 3 per cent. This present movement is part of the periodic swing of the economic pendulum. Probably 3s will again reach par, as in 1895, when they were worth a premium of 30 pfennige in 100 marks.

Fond of His Palestine Tent.

The Kaiser's Palestine crusade appears to be a pleasant memory. The tent used then was brought out for the Kaiserin's use on the occasion of the Helmholtz monument unveiling, and is now shipped to Heligoland, where the Kaiser will visit during the coming yacht racing.

Royal Ban Is Exercised.

Sanction for the production of Ferdinand Bonn's "Der Junge Fritz," based on the youth of Frederick the Great, in the Royal Theater at Munich tonight, was withdrawn at the last moment, supposedly to please the Berlin government, which has closed all Berlin theaters to the play. The resignation of the German Consul at Boston, Arthur J. Bonner, has been accepted.

Statement by Prince Hohenlohe.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Berlin, June 15.—The Lower House of the Prussian Diet today, by a vote of 240 to 160, referred back to the committee the Rhine and Elbe Canal bill, after the Imperial Chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe, had strongly urged its passage, saying the Prussian government regarded the construction of the canal as urgently necessary, both to promote industry and to increase the defensive power of the whole fatherland.

Herr von Heereman then moved that the bill be rereferred to the committee which had previously rejected it, the government, he added, having promised compensation advantages to the portions of the country which would be prejudicially affected by the changes in the existing conditions which would naturally follow the construction of the canal.

BULLETIN OF

The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, FRIDAY, JUNE 16, 1899.

Weather for Chicago today:

Fair and pleasant; warmer by evening.

Sun rises at 4:23; sets at 7:37.

Moon sets at 0:09 tomorrow morning.

IMPORTANT NEWS AND FEATURES.

Pages.

1 Views on Trusts and Tariff.
Chamberlain to Stay in London.
Would Use Underground Trolley.
Poincare Finds No Easy Task.

2 Otis to Re-enlist Volunteers.
Police Saw No Fighting.
Eckels to Iowa Bankers.

3 To Fix British-Venezuelan Line.
Heavy Loss of Filipinos.
Gentleman Mystery Solved.
Work on Cyclone Wrecks.

4 Chicago, 6; Cincinnati, 4.
Sprinter Opaque Defeated.
Pennsylvania Team Comes Today.

5 Richard P. Bland Dead.
Charges Diploma Is Bogus.

7 Reid on National Duty.
Last of College Days.
Gunning for Cyclones.

8 Organize to Beautify Chicago.

10 Controller Kerfoot Denies Rumor.
Important Sales of Realty.

12 Automobile Order Is Resented

Pages.	Pages.
6 Editorial.	10 Insurance.
8 Fontenoy.	10 Railroads.
8 Society.	10 Courts.
8 Short Story.	10 Lake Marine.
9 Commercial.	

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Port.	Arrived.	Sailed.
AMSTERDAM		K. Wilhelm II.
GIBRALTAR		Werkendam.
HAMBURG	Bosnia	
LIVERPOOL	Aurania	
LIVERPOOL	Waesland	
NEW YORK	Germanic	Auguste Victoria
NEW YORK		Edam.
NEW YORK		P. R. Liutpold.
QUEENSTOWN	Britannic	
ROTTERDAM	Spaarndam	Maasdam.
SAN FRANCISCO		Alameda.

POINCARE FINDS NO EASY TASK.

Already Predicted the New French Cabinet Will Be Unpopular and Short Lived.

BAD FAITH FOR DREYFUS

Acquittal of the Prisoner at Rennes Not Assured—Many Duels at Brest.

FIGARO VICTIM OF A HOAX.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY GRACE CORNEAU.]

Paris, June 15.—M. Raymond Poincaré has given President Loubet a definite promise he will accept the responsibility of the Premiership and the new Cabinet will be named tomorrow.

M. Poincaré is finding the task of forming a Cabinet no easy one. He is having no little difficulty in inducing his friends to accept the several portfolios, and his original plans have been changed several times.

Thus M. Bourgeoise has telegraphed a declination to accept a place in the new ministry, ascribing as his reason his belief he can render the republic a greater service by remaining at the head of the French delegation to the peace conference at The Hague. His refusal is a genuine disappointment to M. Poincaré.

Again, M. Peytral, the present Minister of Finance, who has been invited to retain that portfolio in the new Cabinet, shows an inclination to refuse. He declares he prefers to retire from active public life. If he retires M. Delombre, now Minister of Commerce and Industries, is desirous of taking the financial portfolio.

Etienne Will Decline.

M. Etienne has not yet consented to take the Ministry for the Colonies, and if he eventually declines M. Guillain will doubtless remain. M. Etienne's disinclination to accept office is another disappointment to M. Poincaré, and is also a misfortune for France, as he would have added strength to the new Cabinet.

M. Delcasse will probably remain in the Cabinet as Minister of Foreign Affairs.

M. Ribot, it is announced tonight, will take the portfolio of Public Instruction. As his wife is an American, he will be in a position to be of immense benefit to American artists in Paris. Mme. Ribot is deeply interested in her compatriots studying in Paris, and they have always found in her a warm friend.

Under the new ministry M. Mougeat will continue in control of the Bureau of Posts and Telegraphs. He has quietly made a clean sweep of the postoffice. Every postman who was proven guilty of participating in the organization of the recent strike and all heads of departments whose conduct was questionable during that emergency have been quietly discharged.

Probably M. Poincaré will take the War office himself. The attitude of M. Krantz has been difficult to understand. It is understood he has expressed to Deputy Siegfried his belief in the culpability of Dreyfus, founded on documents in possession of the War office.

Cabinet Will Be Short Lived.

On the whole, the new Cabinet is rather a farce in its peculiar composition. The Dupuy Cabinet was overturned by the Radicals and Socialists. According to precedent the new ministry should contain at least one representative of these parties. Instead of following precedents, however, M. Poincaré will form a complete Cabinet of moderate Republicans, and without Waldeck-Rousseau. The Dreyfus cause is much weaker than it would be with a little radical influence in the Cabinet. While no suspicion of the loyalty of M. Poincaré to the Dreyfus cause exists, several of the other members of the new ministry are doubtful, to say the least. Many fail to see the use of overturning the Dupuy Cabinet if the new ministry is to be made up largely of Dupuy's colleagues, who were just as responsible as he was.

As a result of recent events the Poincaré ministry is bound to be short lived.

Bad Faith in Dreyfus Case.

The officers of the general staff are showing bad faith in the Dreyfus affair. There is an undertone among them that is dangerous to Dreyfus. It is now seen it will be difficult to obtain justice at Rennes, particularly with the vision of General Mercier's prosecution haunting the military judges if they declare the prisoner innocent.

The case of Colonel Saxee illustrates the attitude of the officers. M. F. de Pressence declared that Colonel Saxee, who had been proposed as a member of the court-martial, was too partial to decide with fairness. Thereupon Colonel Saxee not only wrote M. de Pressence he was an "infamous blackguard," but called out all the soldiers in his regiment and with a roll of drums ordered the insulting letter read aloud. He wound up the scandalous scene by having the "Marseillaise" sung by his entire command.

The government will be compelled to take official notice of the action of Colonel Saxee, as he merits the loss of his commission for using his regiment for such purposes.

Figaro Victim of a Hoax.

Apropos of the Dreyfus case, an exceedingly funny thing has happened to Figaro, which yesterday published a long letter from a Colonel Robert, who was formerly a chief in the Cabinet of Marshal MacMahon. In the letter Colonel Robert declared the army, with few exceptions, was for revision.

The officers friendly to Dreyfus read the letter with astonishment, as did the friends of Colonel Robert, for he has been dead for some time.

The opposition papers are making a great deal of capital out of the incident. Figaro has been duped by some one on the general staff who wanted to make a sensation and succeeded.

Dreyfus will land at Brest, as already

cabled, in spite of contradictory reports. The government today sent orders to the maritime prefect regarding the debarkation of the prisoner on the arrival of the Sfax.

Duels at Brest are numerous between the professors of the educational institutions and the officers at the garrison. The former are favorable and the latter against Dreyfus. The affairs begin with exciting scenes in the cafés, where the discussions invariably end by an exchange of cards and a visit of seconds.

Message from Mme. Dreyfus.

Mme. Dreyfus has requested me to communicate the following note to her many sympathizers in the United States:

"Please make known to all those in America who have addressed congratulations upon the return of my husband to France that his family feel deep gratitude. It would be utterly impossible, however, to reply individually to each letter and cable, owing to their great number."

To Try Judge Grosjean.

The Superior Council of Magistrates will sit in solemn séance Monday to decide if there is reason to pursue Judge Grosjean of Versailles for having communicated letters of the Minister of War and Major Cuignet to the press. The case of Judge Leroux will also be discussed.

Trial of Count de Dion.

The trial of the manifesters at Auteuil a week ago last Sunday commenced today in the Correctional Court.

The trial brought out many revolting revelations regarding the conduct of the police in making search of the apartments of the prisoners. It transpired many letters and papers were illegally seized. Count de Dion bitterly complained that letters from women had been taken from his apartment which not only compromised them but will make him the subject of blackmail.

Count de Dion made a vigorous defense when arraigned in court. He asserted he was a republican, although against the present republic. He denied he had any intent of injuring the police, saying he was a skillful boxer and an all-around athlete, and had he wanted to fight the police agents they would not be present in the courtroom today, but in their beds with broken heads and bones.

Court Rebukes Castellane.

Count Castellane testified in Count de Dion's favor and spoke disrespectfully of Premier Dupuy. He was promptly called to order by the Attorney General and Judge.

All the prisoners declared they had no connection with the Oeillet Blanc club. The President of the court sarcastically asked where were the members of the Royalist club. Each prisoner protested he had simply cried "Vive l'armee," and that the police must have had odd kind of ears to hear differently.

The Oeillet club really exists. Its letter paper is marked with a white and pink device, "For God, country, and King."

Italy Disowns Giletta.

The Italian government pretends to know nothing of the General Giletta spy affair and hints that it will not interefere with the good relations existing between the two countries. The military chiefs at Marseilles have taken the matter up and have instituted a military investigation.

Kaiser to Visit French Ship.

The French frigate Iphigenie is being prepared for visitors no less royal than the German Emperor, accompanied by the King of Denmark, who will come aboard during the frigate's cruise in northern seas. The Kaiser's visit will take place in neutral waters at Bergen, where he will be met by the imperial yacht Hohenzollern.

Model Bakery in Paris.

A model bread bakery was opened in Paris today, the object being to give the poor the best quality of bread at a low price. No discrimination is to be made, rich and poor alike being at liberty to patronize the establishment. The bread is made mechanically, the old fashioned beating, pounding, and kneading being abolished. A lighter and better bread is the result. The furnaces are curious, being made with special ovens, in which the heat is uniformly regular. Bread can now be bought in Paris for seven cents a pound, and the new system will permit of its sale at five cents a pound, made of the best flour, without adulteration.

Automobile Exposition.

The exposition of automobiles today was a great success. Eight years ago there were only ten builders in France. Today 600 builders have constructed nearly 4,000 carriages, not counting the motocycles, which go into the thousands. The exposition is a melange of steam, petroleum, and electricity. The prices promise to drop, so the carriages may soon be within reach of the means of a larger number of people.

The fashionable people flocked to the exposition today, and it was the one really great success of the fête week. There was a fine procession tonight of illuminated automobiles and bicycles, many being covered with flowers.

Henry Ronjon's Banquet.

The banquet in honor of Henry Ronjon's election to the Institute was held tonight. Jules Claretie, Carolus Duran, Albert Carre, and Paul Ginisty were among those present.

Poincare Definitely Accepts.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Paris, June 15.—M. Poincaré informed President Loubet this morning that he would accept the task of forming a Cabinet. He will take the War portfolio, in addition to the Presidency of the council.

M. Meline, in an interview with M. Poincaré, strongly urged the latter to form a Cabinet whose main plank will be the settlement of the Dreyfus affair.

Mercier to Escape Lightly.

It is now believed a majority of the members of the Chamber of Deputies, including many Socialists, will be contented with an order of the day censuring General Mercier, the former Minister of War, for the part which he has taken in the Dreyfus case, instead of his prosecution. If this could be done it would remove one of the most serious causes of friction between the factions.

Three Portfolios Accepted.

M. Poincaré conferred with President Loubet this evening, reporting the acceptance by M. Guillain of the Colonial portfolio, M. Delombre of the portfolio of Finance, and M. Ribot of the portfolio of Public Instruction.

He will report more fully tomorrow.

SKETCH OF THE NEW PREMIER.

M. Poincare One of the Youngest Men That Ever Headed a French Cabinet.

M. Raymond Poincaré, the new Premier of France, is one of the youngest men who ever attained so high a position in that republic. He was born in 1860 and is by profession a barrister. He entered politics in 1887, when he was elected a member of the Chamber of Deputies.

In 1893 he accepted the position of Minister of Public Instruction. When the downfall came of the first Dupuy Cabinet, in December of that year, M. Poincaré was made reporter of the Budget committee, and had charge in the Chamber of Deputies, in January, 1894, of the bill reducing the rate of interest on rentes.

When M. Dupuy formed his second Cabinet, at the close of May, 1894, M. Poincaré was made Minister of Finance. At that time he was strenuously opposed to an income tax, and declared that he would resign rather than contemplate its imposition.

Subsequently, however, he consented to dally with its extremist form, the progressive income tax, but finally, on the breakup of the second Dupuy Cabinet, in January, 1895, refused to enter the new ministry if it should contain both himself and M. Cavaignac, the special champion of the income tax.

M. Poincaré is understood to be favorable to Dreyfus. Last November in a speech in the Chamber of Deputies he denounced in unstinted terms the pending prosecution of Lieutenant Colonel Picquart, declaring that his secret imprisonment was beyond all precedent. "There are other forgers besides Picquart who ought to be prosecuted," he exclaimed; "their injustices will end by exasperating the nation." M. Poincaré's speech on this occasion created a tremendous sensation. He concluded with the following words: "Silence has weighed heavily upon me, and I am now happy to have the opportunity to tell what I know of the case." In his testimony before the Court of Cassation recently he declared that M. Dupuy had said to him, not long before: "I think we were the victims of a big hoax in 1894." That appears to be the position generally assumed by M. Poincaré on the Dreyfus matter, and his installation in the Premiership would be another victory for the cause of truth and justice.

M. Poincaré is now the acknowledged leader of the Progressist party, and in that capacity assisted M. Sarrien, the Radical leader, in drafting the Renaudin motion on which the third Dupuy ministry was yesterday overthrown. He and M. Sarrien endeavored to persuade M. Dupuy that it was not directed against the Cabinet, but was only intended to affirm the union of all the Republican factions. On M. Dupuy's refusal to accept the motion, M. Poincaré led his followers against the government.

ENGINEERS FROM JAPAN HERE.

Sent by Their Government to Inspect the Steel Manufacturing Plants in America.

Six Japanese engineers from the government steel works at Tokio arrived in Chicago yesterday. Their names as registered at the Auditorium Annex, are: K. Hiraoka, Ukichi Hagakwa, T. Wada, S. Tsuruhaha, S. Srzaki, and T. Tatsum. They were sent to this country by the Japanese government to inspect the groat steel plants here. They visited the plant of the Illinois Steel company in the afternoon and were loud in their praises of its magnitude and perfection. They also spoke in praise of the Union Iron works at San Francisco, which they visited. They will remain in Chicago a few days and then proceed East and inspect the Carnegie and other large plants.

ALUMNI STAND BY MORGAN.

Graudates of Drake University Deplore the Professor's Removal by the Trustees.

Des Moines, Ia., June 15.—[Special.]—The Drake University alumni passed resolutions today indorsing Professor O. T. Morgan, who was removed from the faculty by the trustees on Wednesday, and criticised the board for its action. The Rev. C. C. Morrisson, pastor of the Monroe Street Church of Christ, Chicago, introduced the resolutions, and the alumni indorsed the professor by a unanimous vote.

OBITUARY.

JAMES G. MACLAY, Chicago, died yesterday morning at his residence, 4701 South Ridgeway avenue, of a complication of diseases, aged 76. He was born in New York City and came to Chicago in 1852. He entered the real estate business, in which he remained up to his retirement from active business a year ago. He was in partnership for many years with John H. Kedzie. Forty years ago Mr. Maclay purchased a tract of eighty acres in the southwestern part of Chicago and divided it into lots and built what is now known as Elsdon. He was married in 1876 to Marietta A. Roddin, and his widow and one daughter survive him. The funeral will take place tomorrow from the residence at 11 a. m. Interment will be at Mount Hope.

COMMANDER JOHN H. STEVENSON, Brooklyn, died at the navy yard yesterday from apoplexy, aged 60 years. Commander Stevenson was in the first battle of Fredericksburg with Hooker's division, and was in all the battles and skirmishes of the Potomac flotilla from October, 1862, to April, 1865. For bravery in carrying dispatches through the enemy's country from Captain Woolsey to Admiral Farragut, he was nominated by the President on April 22, 1870, for advancement fifteen numbers in his grade. He was commissioned paymaster in 1869. In 1882 he retired with the rank of commander. At one time he held the position of superintendent of the Panama railway.

REAR ADMIRAL PIERCE CROSBY, Washington, D. C., died yesterday of diabetes, aged 76 years. He had a most active naval career, figuring in the capture of blockade runners and assisting in the reduction of river forts, particularly at New Orleans and Mobile. He also saw service in the Mexican war. His prominence in naval affairs continued after the civil war, and he was assigned to important stations in the service. At one time he was in command of the Washington Navy Yard. Admiral Crosby retired in 1883, having seen forty-eight years of active service. Since his retirement he had resided in Washington.

MRS. CORNELIA SANDERCOCK, Chicago, died at Passavant Hospital yesterday of appendicitis. She was 53 years old and lived at Chicago avenue and Cass street. Her first husband, James C. Steely, died in 1875. Two sons, Guy F. of Chicago and Dale G. Steely of Joliet survive. The funeral will be in the Christian Church at Watseka.

W. E. DICKINSON, Florence, Wis., died yesterday. He was a well-known mining man and formerly superintendent of the Commonwealth and Colby mines. Captain Dickinson's 6-year-old son Willie disappeared mysteriously in 1881, and the father never fully recovered from the shock.

D. H. M'ARTHUR, Chicago, was buried yesterday at Oconomowoc, Wis. The funeral was held at his late residence, 926 North Clark street. Ameriea Post, G. A. R., of which Mr. McArthur was chaplain, attending in a body.

WILL KEEP VOLUNTEERS.

GENERAL OTIS AUTHORIZED TO RE-ENLIST THREE REGIMENTS.

Those of the Men Who Remain in Philippines Will Receive $450 Travel Pay Each—Enlargement of Chicago Postoffice Force Authorized—Problem of Submarine War Vessels—Illinois Public Building Sites—Watson at Manila.

WASHINGTON BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C., June 15.

Re-enlistment of Volunteers at Manila.

At last it has been decided to call for a few volunteers. It has been determined to enlist three regiments, which will increase the army to about 50,000 men above the 65,000 regulars. President McKinley has authorized General Otis to enlist three regiments, which will be made up of volunteers in the Philippines who do not desire to come home at this time.

Full authority has been given General Otis and he will recommend officers for the new commands who will be commissioned by the President. The officers will be chosen from the regulars and volunteers who have displayed courage and proven themselves capable during the campaign in the Philippines. There will be seventy-two Lieutenants in the three new regiments. They will be taken from the ranks and in this way some of the privates who have distinguished themselves will be rewarded.

It has been officially denied that General Otis has asked for more troops, but as stated in THE TRIBUNE last week it is known he asked for 30,000 men for active service, besides those needed for garrison duty. This will make about 50,000 troops for the Philippines. The three new regiments will be in addition to the 5,000 regulars which it has been decided to send to Manila. When these troops reach Manila General Otis will have about 38,000 men.

General Otis has advised the War department that about 2,500 of the volunteers will reënlist and they will receive on the day of their enlistment $450 travel pay and at the expiration of their terms they will be sent home at the expense of the government. Others to fill up these regiments will be enlisted in this country and only men who have seen service will be accepted. A further increase of the provisional army is contemplated, but as the news from General Otis today was so encouraging it has been decided to postpone recruiting them for the present.

General Corbin said this afternoon that he had not received word from Admiral Dewey that he preferred the money now being collected with which to buy him a home should be given to the sailors of his fleet. General Corbin says he has no reason to believe the reports to this effect, and the committee will continue to receive subscriptions. The contributions are coming in at a painfully slow rate, however, and the fund amounts to only $8,269.

Postmaster Gordon was today authorized to appoint fifty carriers and the same number of clerks in the postoffice at Chicago. The clerks will be appointed on July 1, but the carriers will not be assigned to duty until Oct. 1, when twenty-five will be put on the rolls. The others will be given employment during the winter. Nearly all these carriers will be used to improve the collection service in the down-town districts.

Chicago Postoffice Force Enlarged.

When these appointments are made Mr. Gordon hopes to increase the number of collections in the district south of Chicago avenue, east of Halsted, and north of Twelfth street from eighteen to twenty-six per day. Authority was also granted Mr. Gordon to establish a receiving station at 15 La Salle street for the accommodation of the South Water street merchants. This will enable them to deposit their mail there instead of sending it to the main office.

Beginning on July 1 the street car service will be placed under the jurisdiction of the Postmaster, and in addition to the work now performed on these cars they will be used to facilitate the delivery of mail, as the collectors will place the mail on the cars at different points along the route.

All the $500 clerks in the postoffice, numbering 243, will have their salaries increased to $600 on July 1. The fifty new clerks will be paid at the rate of $500 for the first year, after which they will be increased to $600. No clerks who receive more than $1,100 will have their pay increased during the next fiscal year, but a number of those in the grades between $700 and $1,100 will be given increases.

As a result of the annual readjustment of ratings of postoffices to go into effect on July 1, seventeen second-class postoffices are promoted to first-class, and of these four, including Evanston, Oak Park, Aurora, and Rock Island, are in Illinois.

There is a division of expert opinion within the navy in regard to the submarine boat, which is still in its experimental stage. The Construction board came to no conclusion today, although it implied its favorable view of the submarine boat in warfare. The question was presented by the fact that the Holland, the boat in New York, is nearly ready for official inspection. The naval officers detailed to conduct the trial required that certain important changes be made in the boat and that a trained crew be assigned to the work of operating it. This has been done and the boat will be tested shortly by the Naval Board of Inspection and Survey, with a view, the projectors hope, to the purchase of the craft by the Navy department.

Doubt as to Submarine War Vessels.

Now the Board of Inspection has laid down rules governing the trial which are deemed excessive by the designers of the boat. One requirement to which objection is made is the demand that the Holland shall run for two miles in a submerged state. The experts in the Navy department differ as to the severity of this requirement. Some of them think the run for that distance is no more than should be exacted of a submarine boat and that if the designers are confident of the prowess of their ship they need not fear the requirements of the distance the ship shall run under the surface.

The matter has been laid over until the return of Rear Admiral Hichborn, the chief constructor of the navy, who is believed to be not especially in favor of submarine construction. There is no doubt about the strategic value of such craft, but there are so many difficulties of construction and so many great dangers attending the submerged ships that conservative officers of the navy are not enthusiastic over the idea.

Supervising Architect Taylor's selection of the site for the public building at Monmouth, Ill., was today approved by Secretary Gage. The location is on the west side of South Main street, near the present postoffice, and is owned by W. H. Sexton and Harrison Miller, who offered it to the government for $3,950. Attorney General Griggs will order the District Attorney at Monmouth to examine the title, and if no flaws are found in it the site will be paid for. Soon after this has been done the preliminaries will be arranged for the construction of the building. The site is one of the best in Monmouth, being in the heart of the business section of the city. The site at Joliet will be decided upon tomorrow, and late in the fall operations on the new postoffice buildings at Freeport, Elgin, Monmouth, Streator, and Joliet will begin.

Site for the Monmouth Public Building.

Admiral Watson, the new commanding officer of the Asiatic fleet, has arrived at Manila and relieved Captain Barker, who has been the ranking officer of the eastern station since the departure of Admiral Dewey. Captain Barker will return to this country on a mail steamer and will be granted a leave of absence and then placed on waiting orders. Captain Barker has seen considerable active service during the last four years. Twice he has been in command of the Oregon, and during the earlier part of the conflict with Spain he was a member of the War board. He was in command of the flying squadron, which was formed to protect the coast against the Spanish fleet, which did not get far away from the Spanish coast.

Watson's Arrival at Manila.

It is a curious fact that Watson was the officer selected by Secretary Long to command the Asiatic squadron. Dewey, however, was chosen by the President, who overruled the Secretary of the Navy, and now Watson goes to sweep up the crumbs of glory Dewey left under the table.

Reports received at the War department by mail within the last day or two show the sick and wounded are being well cared for in the Philippines, although the relief is rendered under the most difficult conditions. Dr. H. F. Hoyt, Chief Surgeon of the Second Division of the Eighth Army Corps, writes that the hospitals have necessarily been temporary affairs, transferred with the column as it advanced, and that the surgeons operated with every disadvantage.

Care of the Sick and Wounded in Philippines.

Just after the taking of Malolos, for instance, and while the troops were at a place called Bag Bag, where a dressing station had been established, the ambulance train could not ford the river. There was no means of bringing the twenty-four wounded men across. One canoe, left by the natives, was discovered at some distance, and by this method the wounded were ferried over one by one. In this connection, says Dr. Hoyt, special credit is due a Kanaka boy from Honolulu, who was with the First South Dakota Volunteers, and a Filipino prisoner for their skillful handling of the canoe, our men being both inexperienced and exhausted. Several medical officers are highly commended by Dr. Hoyt, and a naval surgeon assistant, J. S. Chaffee of the United States steamship Monadnock, is mentioned for excellent service with the Third Artillery.

Arrangements have been made to send models of battleships, cruisers, and coast defense monitors to the Paris exposition. These miniature warships will be one of the most interesting exhibits of the Navy department in 1900. Among the models to be sent to France are those of the ill-fated Maine, the battleship Oregon, and the Olympia, Admiral Dewey's flagship.

Rear Admiral Melville, Engineer in Chief of the navy, has determined that in ships of the cruiser class above the type of torpedo boat destroyers water tube boilers of the straight tube variety shall be used. This is a big thing for the few firms capable of meeting this and other requirements of the Navy department for marine boilers. The decision is a step in advance of Great Britain, which uses boilers of the serpentine tube type. The adoption of the straight tube boilers means greater economy in this part of warship equipment and greater facility in the cleaning and repair of boilers. The important feature, however, is the fact that the material can always be procured in any part of the world. It is common to the markets everywhere and in an emergency it will be easy to improvise pipe answering the purpose of boiler tubes. The matter is one of much interest to marine engineers and is the more interesting because the action appears to have been influenced not only by observation of foreign customs, but by the experiences on the great lakes on the big steamers, which, as one naval engineering expert said today, "Are not run for fun or show, but with the idea that every dollar will count."

Straight Water Tube Boilers.

Miss Mary Barber, niece of Mrs. McKinley, and Miss Duncan, niece of the President, arrived in Washington today as guests at the White House. They will accompany the Presidential party to Massachusetts tomorrow.

Is Hinsdale losing ground? The postoffice reports say so, and in this Chicago suburb the postmaster's salary will be dropped from $1,700 to $1,500 after July 1. The people of Hinsdale will be kept busy explaining this state of affairs in view of the fact that Evanston, Wilmette, Winnetka, Harvey, Oak Park, Wheaton, West Chicago, and Chicago Heights, suburbs of Chicago as much as Hinsdale, all show substantial gains, for an increase of salary means, of course, additional receipts. Four other towns in Illinois—Abingdon, Hamilton, Fulton, and Gibson—will have an opportunity to explain what is the matter with them when 121 other towns and cities have advanced in the postoffice ratings. This condition of affairs is not peculiar to Illinois, as there are 211 postmasters in the country who will lose $25,200 in salaries after July 1. Of the whole number reduced 1.9 per cent are in Illinois, 1.3 per cent in Indiana, 3 per cent in Nebraska, 3 per cent in Wisconsin, and 3.7 per cent in Michigan. Iowa, however, has no reductions in Presidential postoffice salaries, and hence is the most prosperous State theoretically in the Mississippi Valley.

Business of Suburban Postoffices.

DO HONOR TO ROBERT EMMET.

Audience of 2,000 at Central Music Hall Loudly Applauds Irish Songs.

The birthday of Robert Emmet was celebrated at Central Music Hall last night and an Irish audience of nearly 2,000 listened to Irish songs sung by William Ludwig and others. When Mr. Ludwig had given his rendition of "Molly Bawn" it was three minutes before the applause had ceased, and he was obliged to respond with an encore after each of the three selections sung by him. The entire program was replete with patriotism and the audience applauded vigorously every utterance in which Irish heroes were praised or their hereditary foe criticised. The chairman of the meeting, Mayor Harrison, was the first one who awoke the patriotism of the audience, and when he referred to President Kruger and said that the whole world was watching with admiration his fight against English despotism the words were greeted with hearty applause.

The address of the evening was given by James F. O'Donnell of Bloomington. He spoke of the music and poetry of Ireland.

The proceeds of the entertainment will go to the Emmet Memorial Hall fund.

POLICE SAW NO FIGHTING.

CHIEF DEVERY SAYS FITZSIMMONS FELL IN A BOXING MATCH.

Was a Purely Scientific Affair Devoid of All Prize Ring Features—Does Not Know Money Was Paid for Admission—Gives Mazet Committee Dissertation on Ring Rules—Adjourned to Aug. 1.—Minority Says Nothing Is Accomplished.

NEW YORK BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, New York, June 15.

Devery Thinks Fitzsimmons Fell Down.

Chief of Police Devery was catechised before the Mazet committee as to what he knew about boxing matches as they are conducted in New York. Devery said he had taken an interest in the sport and attended a number of performances, but had seen no violation of the law. He did not know, he said, that money was charged for admission to the Jeffries-Fitzsimmons exhibition; he did not see any money pass for tickets of admission.

The question was asked because under the Horton law boxing exhibitions may be given only before club members, the contestants being also members, and no fee may be charged.

He explained the difference between Marquis of Queensberry and London prize ring rules. He would interfere in a fight under the London prize ring rules, but there was, he said, no brutality in bouts according to the Marquis of Queensberry rules.

He had wanted to prevent the Jeffries-Fitzsimmons bout, but deferred to the wishes of the people, who took the opposite view.

"Did you see any heavy blows struck?" was asked Chief Devery.

"They jarred a little. It was a clean, scientific contest. Neither of the men complained that he was struck heavily."

"Was there a knockout blow?"

"That I can't say. The man went down. I can't say if he was knocked out."

"You saw him knocked unconscious and carried from the ring?"

"I did not. I saw him put in a chair, recover immediately, and shake hands with his antagonist."

Mr. Moss quoted at length from newspaper clippings regarding the fight, but the chief stuck to his position that under the law the police had no right to interfere in a glove contest like that of Jeffries and Fitzsimmons.

Asked how Jeffries comes to be champion if the contest was not a fight for the championship of the world, the chief said:

"Under the law he is the Horton champion."

The chief denied that he let the Fitzsimmons-Jeffries contest go on because he was warned if he stopped that fight he would have to stop all others, and might thereby hurt the business of his friend, Senator Sullivan.

"Was Fitzsimmons knocked down by Jeffries?"

"He fell. A little tap might have dropped him while he was side-stepping."

"It looked as if he fell as the result of a blow?"

"He might have. My personal opinion was that he did. My official opinion was that the law was not violated."

Mr. Moss, still reading, referred to "two blows in the face that were like the kick of a mule."

"Did you see those two blows?"

"I saw those two scientific taps."

Chief Devery averred that he saw nothing in the law to prevent such fights in the future.

Chief Devery and Counsel Moss then got into a wrangle regarding a friend of the Chief's and his connection with poolrooms, and the chairman ordered the Chief of Police from the committee-room, threatening at the same time to have him ejected by the sergeant-at-arms. Chief Devery left.

The remainder of the testimony during the day was devoted to the divers on the East Side and poolrooms. The committee then adjourned to Aug. 1.

Committeeman Hoffman, on behalf of the minority, submitted a statement in which he declared that the committee had so far accomplished nothing; that many witnesses essential to the inquiry, including Senator Thomas C. Platt, his sons, and Elihu Root and Benjamin B. Odell, had not been called, and he asked on behalf of the minority that the inquiry be adjourned without date.

Leonard's Railway News will say tomorrow: "All the rail lines between New York and Chicago, comprising what is formerly known as the Joint Traffic association, have decided to advance rates on pig iron, billets, etc., effective July 1 next. This decision is the result of the recent advances in the prices of iron and steel and enables the lines to place the low rates on this commodity on a basis in effect prior to the depression in the iron industry during the last few years.

To Raise Rates from New York to Chicago.

"Under the proposed change, pig iron, mill cinder, and scale will be advanced from $3.90 to $4.50 a gross ton, carloads basis, New York, Chicago, both directions; billets, bloomes, borings, etc., from $4.50 to $4.90 gross ton, carloads and ingot molds to $4.90 net ton, carloads.

"Rates on articles of iron or steel manufacture are also to be advanced Nov. 1 next, the special present tariffs to be canceled, and the rates on such articles will be on the basis of the current official classification."

The Central City committee of the Citizens' union met last night and decided to nominate independent candidates next fall in such districts as it shall seem to be advisable.

Within a year, if the present plans of capitalists do not miscarry, New York and Jersey City will be connected by a tunnel. With that object in view, the old Hudson River tunnel, which, although two-thirds completed, has been abandoned for years, was purchased today by Frenderick B. Jennings of the law firm of Stetson, Jennings & Russell, who represent the bondholders. Mr. Jennings was the only bidder at the sale, which was held in Jersey City under a decree in the suit brought by the Farmers' Loan and Trust company of this city, as trustee of a mortgage of $4,000,000, to secure the bonds of the tunnel company. The price paid was $300,000.

Intend to Finish Tunnel to Jersey City.

There will be a sale of the New York portion of the tunnel tomorrow. When it is concluded a new company will be formed and the work of completing the tunnel pushed as rapidly as possible.

The men behind the new project are the English and American bondholders of the old company. They have agreed to furnish the money necessary.

Of a total length of 5,690 feet, as proposed, 4,077 feet of the tunnel, or more than two-thirds, have been constructed.

From the Jersey City terminus, at Fifteenth street, the work has been pushed 3,887 feet, while from the New York terminus, at Morton street, 180 feet have been dug.

The tunnel was in this condition in 1802, when work was stopped on account of lack of funds.

George Beauregard Barrow, accused of kidnaping little Marion Clark, will know his fate tomorrow. This man, who during the first day of his trial sat beside his wife in open court, with his arms around her, today on the witness stand swore that he was entirely innocent of the kidnaping and that his wife and Carrie Jones were the criminals. Barrow was subjected to a severe cross-examination by the District Attorney, during which he contradicted himself time and again.

Barrow Blames His Wife and Carrie Jones.

The people rested their case at 3 p. m., and Lawyer William F. Howe opened for the defense. His speech made both Barrow and his wife cry. He called Barrow to the stand at once.

Mr. Moss of Howe & Hummel conducted the direct examination of the prisoner. "Carrie Jones has testified," said Mr. Moss, "that you schemed to enter into this kidnaping case. Is that true?"

"It is not true," replied Barrow. "Nothing of that kind was ever said. I made no arrangements with her by which she was to steal this child or any other child."

Barrow said the first he saw of the child was when his wife and Bella brought it to the railroad station when they started for Sloatsburg. He declared he did not become suspicious the child had been kidnaped until he saw the story in the newspapers. Barrow then continued: "I wanted to save my wife from disgrace and at the same time return the child to its parents. I wanted to take the child right back with me, but Carrie Jones (Bella Anderson) objected to it.

"I told Bella that she would have to get out of the way and that my wife would have to go somewhere too. I said as soon as I knew the two women were safe I would turn the child over to the police."

"Do you recall any kidnaping case in the City of Chicago where you took part in the same and where you received a ransom of $1,000?" asked Colonel Gardiner of the witness.

"That is not true," replied Barrow. "I never told Bella about any such transaction."

Carrie Jones was a witness at the morning session. She said Barrow had instructed her to play the part of a country girl, and that he had told her she must say that she came from Deposit, although she had never been there. On cross-examination by Mr. Howe Carrie said Barrow had instructed her how she should kidnap the child.

Marion Clark was brought into the court room by her mother today, and there was great interest manifested in her by the crowd.

In an interview the Rev. W. I. Haven, First Vice President and chairman of the Program committee of the Epworth league, at his office in the Bible Building, said: "In regard to changing the location of the convention of the Epworth league from Indianapolis to Chicago the Committee on Arrangements has not notified me that the authorities in Indianapolis have refused to grant us the privilege of the Statehouse yard. Should the authorities of Indianapolis refuse to keep their agreement with us and if we have to make a change I would prefer Chicago to any other city.

Dr. Haven Says Chicago Is His Second Choice.

"It seems that the janitor of the Indianapolis Statehouse refused to allow a few trees to be cut down and objected to our tent being placed on the lawn.

"The legislators of the State of Indiana passed a bill, which was signed by the Governor of the State, granting us the right of the Statehouse yard. The Mayor and Commercial club of the City of Indianapolis have written us letters inviting us to accept the hospitality of their city."

Roland B. Molineux was arraigned today before Justice Jerome in the Court of Special Sessions. Assistant District Attorney Osborne notified Justice Jerome of the denial of the writ of prohibition, and the dismissal of the writs of certiorari and habeas corpus by Justice Beach in the Supreme Court. Mr. Weeks, of counsel for Molineux, announced that he would appeal from the decision of Justice Beach, and Justice Jerome set the examination for June 21.

Among the second cabin passengers on the steamship Servia, which arrived at this port this morning, was Mrs. Elizabeth I. Anson, 38 years old, and her adopted daughter, Emeline Meredith Birch, 15 years old. They were booked on the passenger list as Mrs. and Miss Thompson.

Englishwoman Arrested on Reaching America.

Deputy United States Marshal Frederick Barnhard was awaiting their arrival, armed with a warrant based on cable instructions to the British Consul, charging the woman with stealing from her husband, James Anson, a dealer in fancy goods at Southport, England, £40 ($200) in Bank of England notes, £50 ($250) in gold coin, jewelry, and wearing apparel.

When served with the warrant, Mrs. Anson, who is a refined looking, handsomely dressed woman, was quite indignant, but soon regained her composure.

Mrs. Anson admitted taking the money from the bank, but said that it had been deposited jointly by her husband and herself.

It is now stated in Wall street that in reorganizing the Standard Oil trust the amount of stock to be issued will only exceed the last capitalization by $13,000,000, making a total of $110,000,000, instead of the $500,000,000 which was talked of in some quarters. The affairs of the old trust have been in process of liquidation for several years. Many of the old certificates which represented securities in other concerns controlled by the trust have been called in and canceled.

Latest Reports of Oil Trust Reorganization.

Of the original issue of $97,000,000 less than half is now outstanding.

No formal statement concerning the matter was forthcoming today, but the solicitor of that corporation, P. C. T. Dodd, intimated that such a statement might be made before long.

As Wall street understands the situation the company will be reorganized under the laws of New Jersey. Preliminary arrangements to that end are now under way, it is believed, but nothing of an important character will be done for some time to come, as John D. Rockefeller and H. H. Rogers are both out of town. Mr. Rockefeller is not expected back before July, and he may prolong his absence beyond that time.

Arrangements for the reception of the body of Augustin Daly and the obsequies were completed today. When the American line steamer New York arrives at the foot of Fulton street on Saturday morning the remains of the late theatrical proprietor will be met by Judge Joseph F. Daly, his brother, and Richard Dorney, manager of Daly's Theater.

Complete Plans for Funeral of Augustin Daly.

They will then escort Mrs. Daly to her home at 14 West Fiftieth street, where the body also will be taken. Here it will repose until Monday morning at 9 o'clock, when the funeral procession will move to St. Patrick's Cathedral.

The religious services in the Cathedral will begin at 9:30 o'clock. Archbishop Corrigan will pronounce absolution.

At the conclusion of the religious ceremonial the body will be removed to Calvary Cemetery, where it will be placed in the family vault.

By directions of Archbishop Corrigan lights will burn upon the altar of St. Augustine until after the services in the cathedral. This altar, which cost a large sum, was a gift from Mr. Daly.

Collector Treat of the Second Internal Revenue District today denied the published reports that a lawsuit would be brought against Russell Sage to compel him to pay taxes on puts and calls and spreads. Mr. Treat said: "Mr. Sage presented his side of the controversy, and it was referred to the Attorney General. Since his decision adversely to Mr. Sage's view, Mr. Sage has fully complied with the law, and has paid all arrears due."

The White Star liner Germanic, from Liverpool, anchored off quarantine at 9 o'clock tonight. Among the Germanic's passengers are J. Pierpont Morgan and Baron Erlanger, the Paris banker. Mr. Morgan's new yacht Corsair, flagship of the New York Yacht club, is anchored off Tompkinsville, and will be boarded by the owner tomorrow. Baron Erlanger comes to the United States to confer with A. E. Cook regarding a concession for a railroad in Porto Rico.

TRAM CAR HAS RIGHT OF WAY.

Judge Holdom Decides Against a Plaintiff Whose Wagon Was Run Into from Behind.

Judge Holdom of the Superior Court decided yesterday in the $25,000 damage suit of Math. Boeson, 300 Mohawk street, against the North Chicago Electric railway company that where a person was driving along the tracks and does not watch behind for the approach of a car and is injured by being struck by a car approaching from the rear, although the motorman was grossly negligent, the injured party cannot recover. The street car company has the first call on its tracks.

This is the first time that the question has ever been decided in this manner in this State.

Death of Henry Ballou.

It was stated yesterday by the friends of Henry Ballou, who died on Wednesday at Littleton, Colo., that Mr. Ballou had every care and comfort before he died. He was not in a shanty, they said, but on a ranch where everything possible was done for him. It was said also the family had heard from him a short time before his death.

ECKELS ON PROSPERITY.

CHICAGO FINANCIER ADDRESSES IOWA BANKERS' ASSOCIATION.

Enthusiastic View of Nation's Commercial Development—Political Conditions Which Assist Growth—Defense of Cleveland Administration, Which He Declares Was Not to Blame for the Bad State of Affairs Existing Before McKinley's Election.

Burlington, Ia., June 15.—[Special.]—The last day's session of the Iowa State Bankers' association was notable for the character of the addresses delivered before it. One of these was by James H. Eckels, former Controller of the Currency, and the other by A. B. Stickney, President of the Chicago Great Western railway, of St. Paul. Mr. Eckels was enthusiastically received and spoke as follows upon "The Prosperity of Our Country":

"I am not here for the purpose of discussing either a central bank or a subtreasury system, but for the purpose of undertaking to discuss that which upon the program is termed 'Our Country's Prosperity.' I take it that we all join in the sentiment that this is our country. Our country and its interests are upheld and are as dear to one person as another, and at all times, even when in the heat of political discussion, citizens should remember that patriotism, that civic virtue, that thoughtful care of the interests of the country, are not a monopoly of any political power, or of any section of the country, but belong to all sections, all peoples of the republic, at all times and under all circumstances.

"The people of this republic are always willing to support the Authorities of this republic, the people of this republic are always willing to uphold the country. The people of this country always will reserve the right, in their allegiance to the republic, to criticise the officials of the republic, and in so doing there is no act of disloyalty, but instead there is a demonstration of affection for the republic and a wish to do what is best for the people.

"Our country's prosperity is evidenced everywhere. It is evidenced in the good feeling which prevails among the people.

Tribute to the State of Iowa.

"Iowa is a great State. It is one of the few States in this republic north of the Mason and Dixon line fortunate in not having one great overshadowing city, but it has a number of smaller cities, all prosperous, all happy, all contributing to the united wealth of the whole State, and as a result, and I say it with no intention of simply making a phrase, the State of Iowa has always been fortunate in the public men it has produced, because it has no great city overshadowing the country towns to dictate who shall control the country and the State in legislative positions. Iowa today can boast in Congress, both in the Lower and Upper House, a representation that any State could be proud of. Iowa will boast that in the next United States Congress it will have at Washington an Iowa citizen occupying the most important position in the affairs of the nation, and in making that statement I do not lessen in the least the commanding position which the Executive of the United States occupies; but the Speaker of the House of Congress controls the acts of the House of Representatives, and is a great power in legislative affairs.

"If Mr. Henderson will become Speaker of the House we will have proper banking facilities if it lies in his power to give them. We shall have proper currency legislation and there will not be, on every hand, extravagant expenditure of money or unnecessary increase of taxation. It will not only be to the credit of this big State, but it will be for the benefit of the whole nation, and that will add to the evidences of our country's prosperity.

Defends Cleveland's Administration.

"The country's prosperity has come about in the natural order of things, and I may be permitted, without being charged with undertaking to introduce politics into this discussion, to say that it is not wholly the result of the election of 1896, and it would have come if the election of '96 had been different, so I am permitted to say that during the previous administration if prosperity was not in this country it was not because of any act committed by the administration in power.

"With a continuation of our foreign markets, with a proper banking system, and with such changes in our own methods as will not only make us the sellers to foreign buyers of the things which we can best sell, but will make us the purchaser of the things which we can best buy, there is no reason why this country with its immense wealth, with its great opportunities, with its people, active, energetic, and patriotic, ought not to have for a long time to come the continued prosperity it is now enjoying. But if we shall have demagogues in control; if we shall have great measures to determine and not determine them upon their merits, we shall bring about a state of calamity."

Stickney on Currency Problems.

Mr. Stickney spoke on "Currency Problems of the United States." He advocated a system of great national banks with branches to conduct the banking business of the country. He said the fault of the present system was in the law compelling the restriction of credit. "The currency of the country consists not of coin and notes," he said, "but of credit purely. The restriction of credit at times of financial trouble is a fruitful source of panic. A law permitting the extension of credit would do away with such serious trouble."

Police Sergeant Homer Resigns.

Sergeant Matthew Homer, who, during Mayor Harrison's first term was a prominent figure in the Police department, tendered his resignation yesterday. Homer told his friends yesterday

TO FIX A BRITISH LINE.

VENEZUELA ARBITRATION BOARD BEGINS WORK AT PARIS.

Representatives of the United States, Great Britain, and the South American Republic Are Warmly Welcomed by the French Minister of Foreign Affairs—Sir Richard Webster Presents British Arguments, and Commission Adjourns.

Paris, June 15.—The first formal meeting of the Venezuelan Arbitration commission opened this morning.

The arbitrators, counsel, and others were received by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Delcasse, in the apartment in which the tribunal will sit. These are the rooms used at the meeting of the Spanish-American peace conference and during the Bering Sea arbitration.

On a raised dais at the end of the room, facing the entrance, are five massive gilt armchairs for the arbitrators, with a table in front of them. Below the dais are half a dozen long tables, placed across the room, for counsel and the clerical staff. All the furniture is upholstered in bright red with gilt frames. A large, colored map of the disputed territory hangs on the wall to the right of the arbitrators, with a smaller map of the whole of South America beside it.

Altogether there were about forty persons connected with the tribunal present.

There were less than a dozen spectators in the portion of the apartment roped off for the general public, and half a dozen ladies, including Mrs. Benjamin Harrison and others belonging to the American party.

Distinguished Court Begins.

The arbitrators took their seats soon after 11 o'clock, Chief Justice Melville E. Fuller and Sir Richard Henn Collins, Lord Justice of Appeals, sitting on the right of Professor de Martens, the umpire, and Baron Russell of Killowen, Lord Chief Justice of England, and Justice David J. Brewer sitting at his left hand.

The Foreign Minister, in welcoming the arbitrators, said it gave him special pleasure to welcome the high commission in behalf of the government of the republic, which, he added, was greatly pleased at the fact Paris had been chosen for the sitting of the tribunal, among whom he saw such eminent men, some of whom had occupied with distinction the highest positions. Under the Presidency of M. de Martens, who was universally acknowledged as an authority on international law, he continued, their labors could only result happily in the interests of the dispute and in the interests of humanity, for it would constitute another step towards the realization of the noble project which, launched from an illustrious throne, was making rapid way into the hearts and consciences of the peoples, and had thus imposed itself with singular force on the solicitude of those who govern them.

M. Delcasse concluded with thanking the arbitrators for having accepted the hospitality of France.

Professor Martens replied, thanking the French Foreign Minister for his welcome and for the hospitality extended to the arbitrators. The speaker recalled the fact that he came here seven years ago to attend the Bering Sea arbitration.

Referring to the work being done at The Hague in the matter of arbitration he said the peace conference sought not merely to arrange a settlement of conflicts but the avoidance of conflicts and expressed the hope that the present tribunal would have the result of promoting the welfare and prosperity of the two countries interested.

The professor announced the rules of procedure agreed upon at yesterday's conference and said the arbitrators would meet every day excepting Sundays.

Four Days Each Week.

Sir Richard Webster thereupon rose and said that in order to meet the views of former President Harrison and the other American counsel, in which the English representatives concurred, he proposed that they only meet four days in the week in view of the extremely heavy work before them.

Mr. Harrison said he thought there would be in four days work enough for ordinary men and he evoked a general smile as, looking round on the gathering of the most eminent jurists of Great Britain and America, he added:

"And we are all ordinary men."

The work before them, he added, would be a tremendous strain upon counsel.

Professor de Martens thereupon agreed that meeting four days per week would be sufficient, arranging that the arbitrators would not meet on Fridays, Saturdays, or Sundays.

Sir Richard Webster asked:

"As Professor Martens is going back to The Hague tonight what days does he propose to give us next week?"

The professor replied that he hoped to give them two days during the latter half of next week and that he would write from The Hague on Sunday, fixing the day of his arrival.

After this Sir Richard Webster announced that counsel had arranged he should speak first, then two Venezuelan counsel, next Great Britain, with possibly two counsel, then Venezuela, and next Great Britain. The final speech was to be made by Venezuela.

British Case Is Opened.

Sir Richard then opened the British case and spoke until 1:15 p. m., when the commission adjourned for luncheon.

Sir Richard Webster opened his speech by mentioning that he had the privilege years ago to appear in the same room as junior counsel in the Bering Sea case. He was standing at the desk which served at that time. It was a significant fact that Venezuela was represented by distinguished men of the American republic, while America was represented on the bench by two Judges of the highest position. It was a great honor for himself and his colleagues to address such a tribunal.

The speaker then paid a tribute to Professor Martens, whose reputation was international, and said:

"I shall probably have to say much with which my friends disagree, but I am sure they will extend to us the courtesy of forbearance which we desire to extend to them, and which is customary between counsel in these cases."

Brief Historical Review.

Continuing, Sir Richard said he only intended to touch today upon the general principles underlying the whole discussion, and proceeded to give a brief geographical and historical review of the whole question, going back to the time of Columbus.

In the course of his remarks he said he regarded the treaty of Munster as a most important matter for the tribunal, as Great Britain claims Spain was not entitled to claim the whole of the Western world, in view of the fact that she was established in the position of the Dutch. He presumed American counsel took an utterly different view of the construction of both the Munster and Utrecht treaties, and thought the arguments advanced by American counsel were not characterized by that breadth which might be expected from such eminent counsel.

Terms of the Treaty.

The representative of Great Britain then took up the terms of the treaty of arbitration, and laid great stress on the British contention that the treaty is a contract between Venezuela and Great Britain and not between the Spaniards and Dutch. The tribunal, he contended, had to decide the boundary between Venezuela and British Guiana at the present time, and not between the Spaniards and Dutch in 1814.

Counsel then said that, in order to clear up any misunderstanding, he announced that Great Britain recognized Venezuela as the successor of Spain, and he submitted that the boundary, as it might have been settled in 1814, was not the same as ought to be defined today.

Fifty Years' Title Clause.

Respecting the fifty years' title clause, Great Britain submitted that it ought to come back from the date of the conclusion of the treaty of arbitration. Counsel was adverse to holding that fifty years ought to constitute a title, whatever might be the paramount title of the other power, as this would cut both ways. Where such a case was proved the matter could be settled in one of three ways—by deflecting the boundary line with territorial compensation elsewhere, without territorial equivalent, or by the payment of compensation, adding that the tribunal has absolute discretion in the matter.

Sir Richard Webster occupied the remainder of the day in an explanation, with the aid of the map on the wall, of the geographical difficulties of the dispute, and concluded the opening stage of his speech shortly before 4 o'clock, when the tribunal adjourned, Professor Martens saying he hoped to be able to hold the next meeting on the coming Wednesday.

The members of the tribunal were photographed this afternoon, grouped on the steps at the entrance of the Foreign office.

The officials of the Foreign office provided the commissioners and their staffs with a substantial luncheon in a hall adjoining the courtroom.

DISAPPOINTMENT FOR THE CZAR

Russia's Emperor Reported to Be Discouraged Over the Results of the Peace Conference.

London, June 16.—The Odessa correspondent of the Daily News says:

"Emperor Nicholas, it is reported here, is much disappointed at the prospect of the outcome of the peace conference.

"In the opinion of his advisers no further hope need be indulged that sufficient success will be attained to warrant the reassembling of the conference.

"It is understood that neither Germany nor Austria would accept a second invitation."

New Plan of Arbitration.

The correspondent of the Times at The Hague, remarking upon the "changed outlook," says:

"It now seems possible that the conference may achieve some substantial practical results and conclude its labors earlier than was expected. The Arbitration commission is now making satisfactory progress. Today there is a fresh proposal in the air, which may safely be attributed to Sir Julian Pauncefote.

"This consists in making The Hague the seat of a permanent bureau, composed of the resident Ministers of foreign States, with the Dutch Foreign Minister as President. It would have the advantage of dispensing with salaried officials; and I venture to predict that the plan will be favorably received on all sides and contribute to the success of arbitration."

Proceedings at The Hague.

The Hague, June 15.—The Red Cross subcommittee of the peace conference met today. Captain Alfred T. Mahan, U. S. N., declared his readiness to support proposals submitted in a spirit of conciliation, though he considered they presented a lacune in regard to the position of shipwrecked men, picked up by vessels, finding themselves accidentally on the scene of a naval engagement.

Dr. Monoto Itchiro of the Japanese delegation announced that he proposed to submit a motion modifying article 6 of the Geneva convention regarding the disposition of sick and wounded prisoners on the lines of the subcommittee's report, which leaves such disposition for the victors to decide.

On the motion of Baron de Bildt, the delegate of Norway and Sweden, it was decided the President should present to the conference a convention embodying the humanitarian article with a final article providing for the signature of protocols of adhesion thereto.

The committee will also recommend to the conference the revision of the Geneva convention of 1864.

Notes from Foreign Lands.

BERLIN.—Professor Locke Richardson, the elocutionist is dead. His body will be cremated in this city.

LONDON.—Some war insurance was effected at Lloyd's today at 15 per cent for three months and at 2 per cent for insurance for buildings at Johannesburg.

ST. PETERSBURG.—Eleven workmen were burned to death in a fire that destroyed a dwelling-house near Rybinsk, in the government of Yaroslav, European Russia.

JOHANNESBURG.—The reply of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, to the petition of the uitlanders, has been officially communicated to the South African league.

MADRID.—In the Chamber of Deputies General Polavieja announced that the Spanish commission at Manila had gone to confer with Aguinaldo regarding the Spanish prisoners in the hands of the Filipinos.

STOCKHOLM.—The International Hydrographic and Geological congress, to discuss arrangements for periodical researches in the north Atlantic and the North Sea, has opened here. Sir John Murray, Doctor Nansen, and other explorers are among those present.

LONDON.—Advices received here from east Africa show famine is more prevalent in the German possessions owing to the drought, which also prevails alarmingly in the British protectorate. Hundreds of women and children are dying of starvation, and the resident whites are wholly unable to cope with the distress.

Kost Is Held on Murder Charge.

Bartholmae Kost was held by Justice Prindiville yesterday, without bonds, on the charge of murdering his intended wife, Marie Voedicka, in Austria. The case was continued until June 22, to await the extradition papers, which have been applied for. Joseph Schindler was arrested on the charge of being accessory to Kost's alleged crime, and was held in bonds of $5,000.

WILL NOT FIGHT AT IMUS

FILIPINOS RETREAT BEFORE THE AMERICAN ADVANCE.

Rebels Retire Toward the Mountains Along the Lake Rather than Give Battle to General Lawton's Forces—Otis Reports of Nearly 4,000 Insurgents One-Third Were Killed, Wounded, or Captured by the Fight in Cavite Province.

Manila, June 15.—5:50 p. m.—Captain Cable of General Wheaton's staff, with three companies of the Twenty-first Regiment, reconnoitered in the direction of Imus. The rebels, who were apparently expecting an attack, retired, leaving behind them twenty Spanish prisoners, who joined the Americans.

The rebels have probably gone to the mountains along the lake.

According to native stories, the rebels carried 100 dead and 300 wounded through Bakoor after the recent battle.

The natives are now flooding into Bakoor, and it is probable there are many soldiers in plain clothes among them.

The whole section is practically without food, and Major General Otis has ordered the distribution of rice and beef to the inhabitants.

Believe Luna Is Alive.

Many people still refuse to credit the stories of the assassination of General Luna by the guard at Aguinaldo's headquarters. Though the reports to that effect are most circumstantial and from good sources, rumors of assassinations and disasters from the rebel camp are so frequently printed in the local papers that they have come to be regarded with indifference.

The latest is that the Governor of Cebu has been killed by natives, because of his friendship to Americans.

A prominent commercial man with exceptional means of learning of the Filipinos' movements, claims to know General Luna is still alive, adding that if he is dead, and if his death occurred a month ago, people would have expected a collapse of the revolution to follow.

The failure of the Filipinos to follow up the peace negotiations strengthens the impression that their overtures were merely to gain time, and in order to lure the Americans to show their hands.

Luna Not for Peace.

The Independencia, a revolutionary organ, of May 20, a copy of which has just been obtained, prints an interview with General Luna showing the arguments he used to keep up the spirits of his followers.

He represents the Filipino cause as prospering, "because the Americans have gained only a hundredth part of Luzon by hard fighting," and says the women and children filling fields within the American lines give the proceeds of their work to support the Filipino army. He is said to have further remarked:

"More Americans will be killed by ambuscades, surprises, and disease than in battles.

"I detest war, but we cannot accept peace at any price but independence. The Americans suffered their own independence and in their hearts they appreciate why we resist them."

Enormous Filipino Losses.

Washington, D. C., June 15.—General Otis cabled today the following:

Manila, June 15.—Adjutant General, Washington: Success of Lawton's troops in Cavite Province greater than reported yesterday. Enemy, numbering over 4,000, lost in killed, wounded, and captured more than one-third; remainder much demoralized, have retreated south to Imus, their arsenal. Of five pieces of artillery, three were captured. Navy aided greatly on shore bay, landing forces occasionally. Inhabitants in that country rejoice at deliverance and welcome with enthusiastic demonstrations arrival of our troops.

OTIS.

The War department has also received the following:

Manila, June 15.—Adjutant General, Washington: Prominent Filipino, friendly to Americans, was assassinated at Cebu. Inhabitants of that locality urgently requested American protection in stronger force. Have sent battalion of Tennessee and two guns from Iloilo, which insures peace. Hughes now in charge of affairs in that section.

OTIS.

DEWEY SAILS FROM SINGAPORE.

Cruiser Olympia Starts for Ceylon on the Second Stage of Its Homeward Voyage.

Singapore, June 16.—The United States cruiser Olympia, with Admiral Dewey on board, sailed from here at daylight this morning. The next stop made by the cruiser will be at Colombo, Island of Ceylon.

LION AT LARGE IN STREETS.

Brutus Escapes from His Cage at Indianapolis and Has Things His Own Way.

Indianapolis, Ind., June 15.—Brutus, a lion, escaped from an animal show in the residence district in North Illinois street today, and for an hour baffled the efforts of his trainers to recapture him. Leaping across the street he plunged through the open window of a grocery store, and, while the occupants of the store were trying to escape, Brutus sought the ice-box of a butcher shop in the rear, and proceeded to devour fresh meat. After one man had suffered a severe bite in the hand the animal was overpowered and forced back into the cage.

WON BY INSURANCE COMPANIES

Legal Contest in Kentucky, Started Under the Anti-Trust Laws, Takes a New Turn.

Frankfort, Ky., June 15.—[Special.]—The Kentucky Court of Appeals today decided that the fire insurance companies doing business in this State could not be indicted under the anti-trust law now in force in this State nor under the common law for combining under the name of "The Kentucky and Tennessee board" to fix, raise, and maintain rates of insurance.

CASTORIA

Bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. In use for more than thirty years, and THE KIND YOU HAVE ALWAYS BOUGHT.

SMITH'S ABSENCE A MYSTERY.

Disappearance of a Chicago Business Man Brings to Light Peculiar Condition of Affairs.

Strange complications have been brought to light by the publication of the following advertisement in a Chicago paper:

INFORMATION WANTED—THE WHEREabouts of Hamilton Smith, left for Michigan June 5 on business, would be thankfully received by heart-broken family. 481 N. Robey-st.

Although the missing man had been in the commission business at 149 West Randolph street for some time, his wife said yesterday she supposed, until three weeks ago, he was employed as a freight clerk for the Chicago and Northwestern railway, a position he had held for fourteen years.

She has discovered also that he has used nearly all of the $1,500 which they received last year as part payment for a cottage which they sold for $3,500. She supposed the money was in a safety deposit vault. The mortgage for the remainder of the payment is said to be missing also, although it was made in the name of Mary Alice Smith and husband. Since Smith departed all the money in his store has been attached, but no stock was found to levy on. He did his banking at the Prairie State Bank, and the cashier said he had known Smith for years, and regarded him as an honest man and in good financial circumstances.

Mrs. Smith says she has been hoping against hope that her husband would return, and declares her husband has been good to her for the twenty-five years they have been married. She has no idea what has become of him, and says she will employ an attorney to try and recover the mortgage. He left her without any money.

MESTREZAT WINS FOR JUDGE.

Result of the Contest in the Pennsylvania Democratic Convention—Final Adjournment.

Harrisburg, Pa., June 15.—The contest before the Democratic State convention for Supreme Court Judge ended this evening, with the unanimous nomination of Judge S. L. Mestrezat of Fayette County on the twenty-eighth ballot. Charles J. Reilly of Williamsport, permanent chairman of the convention, was nominated by acclamation for Judge of the Superior Court, and Representative William T. Creasy of Columbia was the unanimous choice for State Treasurer. After making these nominations the convention adjourned.

The convention started to ballot at 6 o'clock last evening for Supreme Court Judge, and continued with a few recesses until 6 o'clock tonight. York County started the break to Mestrezat on the twenty-eighth ballot by casting its thirteen votes for him. Before the vote was announced Congressman Ermentrout withdrew the nineteen votes of Berks, cast for Judge Ermentrout, and gave them to Mestrezat. Mr. Donnelly of Philadelphia gave the sixty votes of Philadelphia solidly to Mestrezat. Center County changed from Krebs to Mestrezat. Former Congressman Kerr of Clearfield, who had managed Krebs' contest, withdrew his candidate in favor of Mestrezat. This insured the latter's nomination, and there was a wild scene of enthusiasm.

When the convention again settled down to business the names of Representative George R. Dixon of Elk and Mr. Reilly were presented for Superior Court Judge. General A. H. Coffroth of Somerset withdrew Dixon's name and on his motion Reilly was nominated by acclamation. The convention then completed the ticket by the nomination of Mr. Creasy for State Treasurer, his name having been placed before the convention by his colleague, Mr. Dixon.

CLOTHING TRUST IS FORMING.

Combination of Manufacturers with a Capital of $100,000,000 Practically Assured.

Baltimore, Md., June 15.—Options have been secured on 150 large clothing manufacturing establishments throughout the country by Samuel Rosenthal Jr. of this city, who has been engaged in forming a gigantic clothing combine to be incorporated under the laws of New Jersey, and to be known as the American Clothing Manufacturing company.

The company, it is understood, will have a capital stock of $100,000,000, divided into shares of $100 each. Capital invested in the different plants will be paid for in cash and preferred stock, while the net earnings will be computed for three years past and common stock issued in proportion to the business done by the concerns during that period.

When the combination is an assured thing the plan evolved by Mr. Rosenthal will be put into effect. This contemplates the closing, if necessary, of some of the houses in each market engaged in the manufacture of the same line of goods. In each of the great cities there are houses engaged in making goods of different quality—fine, medium, and cheap. The plan contemplates each house manufacturing only the kind of clothing for which its plant is best adapted.

Cleveland, O., June 15.—[Special.]—The stove manufacturers of Cleveland, who control about 80 per cent of all the gas, coal oil, and gasoline stoves manufactured in the United States, have practically completed plans for the combination of their interests. The new company will be known as the Standard Gas Stove and Manufacturing company, and will have a capitalization of $5,500,000, which will include $2,500,000 preferred stock and $3,000,000 common stock.

MRS. BENEDICT'S WORDS READ

Letters Indicating Her Intention to Let Her Son Have Only Income of the Estate.

In the suit of Frank T. W. Palmer before Judge Neely to control the $600,000 left by his mother, Mrs. Anna S. Benedict, much of the time yesterday was spent in reading letters written by Mrs. Benedict to her brother-in-law, Fordyce G. Bradley, bearing on wills drawn up under her direction for the preservation of the estate from dissipation by her son. The letters are presented by the defense as showing the mental capacity of the testator and the intention to leave the property tied up, but counsel for the complainant assert that they show evidence of an unbalanced mind.

If you had a Pianola to place in front of your present piano you yourself could play all the most beautiful music. Lyon & Healy, 199-203 Wabash.

ENDS YEARS OF SEARCH.

ADAM GETTLEMAN CLEARS UP MYSTERY OF HIS BROTHER.

Son of Milwaukee Brewer Who Disappeared Twenty Years Ago Traced to Arkansas—Had Changed His Name and Concealed His Identity Until He Was About to Die—Was Prosperous, with Family of Six Children—His Heirs Will Share in Estate.

Milwaukee, Wis., June 15.—[Special.]—The mystery of the disappearance of Jacob Gettleman and family has been cleared after a search of twenty years. Adam Gettleman, President of the Gettleman Brewing company, returned from Huntington, Ark., where he located the family of his brother. For twenty years Jacob Gettleman lived under an alias, held good positions, and reared a family in ignorance of its real name.

All the time his Milwaukee relatives were advertising for him, and using every means to locate him. Jacob knew they were searching for him, but in obedience to a vow he would not reveal himself to any one. Finally, when he came to die, he told his children their real name, that their relatives are wealthy, and they are heirs to the estate of Adam Gettleman.

Had Vowed Not to Return.

Twenty years ago Jacob Gettleman, who, as a farmer in Iowa, had a misunderstanding with some of the other members of the family, as a result of which he registered a vow that he would never again see or talk to any of them. He was a man of some means and was also the prospective heir of a considerable estate.

He sold his farm and left Iowa, refusing to tell any one where he was going. The Gettleman family waited for some months thinking he would cool off and would write to them. When a year elapsed his father began a systematic search for him. Advertisements offering a large reward for information in regard to him were placed in all the papers of the Southwest, and while many letters were received from people purporting to be the lost heir, no clew was ever obtained.

When Adam Gettleman Sr. died his last request to his son, the brewer, was that he should continue to search and he has done so faithfully, expending many thousands of dollars to obtain tidings of his brother.

Gives Deathbed Instructions.

April 14 there died at Huntington, Ark., a man who was known as Jacob Ilea. On his deathbed he called his children around him and told them that after he was dead they should write to Adam Gettleman of Milwaukee informing him that his brother Jacob had died.

Two weeks ago Mr. Gettleman received a letter from Huntington signed by Lawrence Ilea telling of the death of his father and of the strange request made on his deathbed. Mr. Gettleman went at once to Huntington and he found Mr. Ilea to be the son of his long lost brother.

Lawrence Ilea, or Gettleman, is a man 29 years of age, and the story he told his uncle is a remarkable one and entirely solves the mystery.

Story Told by His Son.

He said: "When I was a little boy I remember an old man by the name of Gettleman who used to come and visit us on the farm. After father left Iowa we wandered all over the West and Southwest for five years, finally settling at Huntington, where father became the general superintendent of the Missouri and Arkansas Mining and Merchandising company.

"For many years we saw but little of father. He was traveling over the country looking after the interests of the company. Mother died fourteen years ago. Seven years ago father was injured in one of the mines, and he was unable to do much work after that. All those years I could remember the name of Gettleman, but I could not fix to whom it belonged, but the name of Ilea seemed strange to me.

"Father never said anything about his relatives until he came to die, when he requested me to write to Adam Gettleman of Milwaukee, telling him his brother Jacob was dead. He said that for years his relatives had been advertising for him, but because of the promise he had made he never communicated with them, nor would he let them know in any way where he was. Dying, he said he wanted to do justice by his children and tell them just who they are."

Identification Is Complete.

Lawrence Gettleman is the manager of the general store of the Missouri-Arkansas Mining and Merchandise company at Huntington. After the father's death many papers were found fully corroborating the story and establishing the identification beyond a doubt.

Adam Gettleman went to Huntington and was convinced of the identification.

Lawrence Gettleman is now 29 years of age. He is married and will move to this city with his family and his three brothers and two sisters.

He and his brothers and sisters will come into their share of the estate of Adam Gettleman.

WOULD MUMMIFY DEAD ESKIMO.

Columbia College Physician Admits Having Possession of the Child's Corpse.

New York, June 15.—[Special.]—At Columbia College today all knowledge of Aitmarhoke, the little Eskimo, being at Columbia's College of Physicians and Surgeons was denied at first. Dr. J. A. Blake, assistant demonstrator in anatomy, however, finally admitted the body was in the college. He said it was brought there from Mount Vernon for a physician. Dr. Blake would not tell who the physician was. It has been proposed to mummify the body, but the publicity given to the matter may prevent such action being taken.

CENSURE WORDS OF HAVEMEYER.

(Continued from first page.)

schedule is better than agitation on the subject.

Thinks Views Proper.

J. EDWARD SIMMONS, New York, President of the Fourth National Bank—Mr. Havemeyer's views are the views of a well-balanced business-man.

Must Be Turning Democrat.

HENRY CLEWS, New York Republican and protectionist—It looks to me as if Mr. Havemeyer is about to become identified with the Democratic party.

W. J. BRYAN, Chicago—The Industrial commission at Washington is doing good work. It is bringing out many interesting facts about trusts, and we are likely to learn much more about them before we quit.

Havemeyer says harsh things about a protective tariff, but his combination could not live without it. The Republicans made the high protective laws, and so long as the Republicans are in power they will continue them on the statute books.

The protective tariff and the trusts which follow in its wake are plainly the result of the Republican victory of 1896; it was a victory over the money of the people by the money of the men who operate the trusts. Mr. Havemeyer is right when he says the people are plundered through the tariff laws, but to find the true cause of the crime we must go back of the tariff.

Mr. Havemeyer's remarks are not attracting attention on account of their novelty—what he said in Washington has been said many times before—but for the reason that he is one of the foremost of our trust managers. It is not the custom of men of Havemeyer's position to speak unless they have some end to gain. They say and do things for effect. What the effect of Mr. Havemeyer's statement is to be we will see later.

Tariff Not the Cause.

FRANK O. LOWDEN, Chicago—Trusts would exist without a high tariff. Their occasion has to be found in economic causes. As long as the trust can furnish people what they want at lower prices than are possible without the combination the trust will exist. If there were no foreign competition there would be domestic competition. Probably the discrimination against sugar refining was the cause of his attack on the tariff.

Combinations Only Business.

VICE PRESIDENT CALLAHAN, United States Cast Iron Pipe company, Chicago—The tariff has not affected our business. I do not even know that there is a customs tariff upon pipe. The tariff was in no sense the mother of this combination of industries. It was simply a question of combining to reduce ruinous competition.

JARVIE TELLS OF SUGAR FIGHT.

Arbuckle Manager Says His Firm Is Able to Carry on the Struggle Against the Trust.

Washington, D. C., June 15.—The Industrial commission held only an afternoon session and heard but one witness today—J. N. Jarvie of the firm of Arbuckle Bros. and manager of the firm's sugar refining business. Mr. Jarvie's testimony was brief. He refused to tell how much it cost his company to refine sugar. He said he did not wish to give information of that sort to his business competitors.

Mr. Jarvie put the necessary margin between raw refined sugar at between fifty and sixty points to allow a profit on the business. He said when his firm started business in 1808 this margin was about ninety. It had dropped as low as thirty-two, and was now about fifty. He said the tariff differential of one-eighth of a cent a pound on refined sugar did not figure in the business just now. Domestic competition was so sharp as to keep out all foreign sugar. Asked if the removal of the one-eighth of a cent would affect the business now he said he did not know enough about the foreign trade to say.

Witness, in speaking of the coffee business, in which the American Sugar Refinery had invaded the Arbuckles' field, said that while there had been a decline in prices it would not be fair to lay it all to competition, as there had been a great increase in coffee production all over the world, last year's crop going from 11,000,000 to 15,000,000 bags.

Asked if he could suggest any plan that would lessen the present destructive competition in the sugar business, witness said that the fight could stop only when the one big concern decided to be content with less than 100 per cent of all the business in the country.

When asked how long the rival companies could keep on selling sugar at a loss Mr. Jarvie replied cheerfully that he thought a concern supplying 90 per cent of the sugar sold in this country would lose more under those conditions than the firm supplying the other 10 per cent and that he had the 10 per cent end of the bargain now.

GALVESTON'S NEW OCEAN LINE.

Missouri, Kansas and Texas Company at the Head of the Enterprise—Question of Export Rates.

St. Louis, Mo., June 15.—The Interstate Commerce commission met here today to hear testimony relating to shipping rates, both domestic and foreign.

The most important feature of the session was the statement of F. A. Drew, general freight agent of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railroad, to the effect that negotiations were now in progress for the establishment of an immense line of steamers to run between Galveston and all foreign ports. He told of the growing importance of Galveston in the export business. Mr. Drew testified that the "Katy" was obliged to cut rates in order to meet the competition at Atlantic seaboard points. He said there was a slight difference between the export rate on wheat and flour, but that the domestic charge was the same.

The commission was particularly anxious for information regarding the difference in rates between wheat and flour shipped for export. It appears that leading millers of the country assert they cannot compete with European firms on flour where a discrimination is made in the export rate on wheat.

WORK ON CYCLONE WRECK

ADOPT SYSTEMATIC ARRANGEMENTS AT NEW RICHMOND, WIS.

Official List of Dead Made Up by Waldo Mosher Puts Number of Known Killed at Ninety—Several Hundred Men Going Over Ruins in Search of Bodies — Railroads Refuse to Run Excursion Trains — Relief Work Progressing at Herman, Neb.

St. Paul, Minn., June 15.—System has followed the confusion that at first interfered with the rescue and relief work at New Richmond, and in a few days the loss of life will be known with reasonable accuracy.

An official list of dead has been compiled by Waldo Mosher, who is detailed by the central committee at New Richmond to take charge of the bodies. It is the first and only list that has the official sanction of the headquarters. There are over ninety names of known dead. He has about forty more names of those who are rumored dead which he is investigating as rapidly as possible.

The great needs, after systems, were cash and labor, and both are coming in rapidly.

Several hundred men will speedily overhaul all the wreckage and bring to light any more bodies of dead that may be now hidden in cellars or elsewhere.

It develops that there was one tornado insurance policy in town. The cashier of the Manufacturers' Bank, who also looked after insurance, finished, at four minutes after 6 o'clock, writing a cyclone insurance policy on the house of Severn Olson and its contents.

The Olson house and its contents were entirely destroyed by the cyclone, and Mr. Olson will receive $1,300 for the nominal payment of $7.20 premium.

The railroads have refused to run excursion trains for the morbidly curious.

Relief Work at Herman.

Blair, Neb., June 15.—Nearly 200 men are at work on the Herman ruins. The streets are already passable. Thirty tents are now standing in the various parts of the town. The people are well provided with clothing, bedding, and provisions from various localities, and especially from Blair and Takamah.

The funeral of the Hopkins family took place from the M. E. Episcopal Church at Herman at 2 o'clock today. The funeral of W. S. Richards, postmaster, will be held tomorrow.

A committee consisting of J. H. Chambers, William Gray of Herman, and A. P. Howes of Blair is to look after the distribution of supplies.

The leading farmers of Washington County are advocating the plan of Washington County voting the sufferers at least $30,000 to help them start in business again.

SCENES IN NEW RICHMOND (WIS.) FOLLOWING THE CYCLONE OF MONDAY EVENING.

[From photographs taken for THE TRIBUNE.]

Ruins of business district.

Dr. F. W. Epley's house and office.

Arrival of relief train.

OLD By 10 years' standing

PURE By natural process

Hunter Baltimore Rye

Hunter Baltimore Rye

MELLOW By reason of age and proper storage.

Old Pure Mellow

FRED. G. STANLEY, Representative, 65 Hartford Building, Chicago, Ill.

DENVER

Great Rock Island Route

Best Dining Car Service.

Only Depot on the Elevated Loop.

We Sell KODAKS Now Too NEW GOODS. 1899 PRICES.

New Department CAMERAS AND SUPPLIES ALMER COE, OPTICIAN. 65 State Street.

HAIR DRESSING, Manicuring Chiropody, Facial Massage Electrolysis, Ladies' Turkish Baths, Wigs, Scalp treatment

Imperial Hair Regenerator and Toilet Preparations are the best. Booklet free.

E. BURNHAM, 71 and 73 State-st.

THE TRIBUNE PRINTS ALL THE NEWS.

DEFEAT FOR THE REDS.

CHICAGO WINS THE GAME AFTER AN ERRATIC STRUGGLE.

Callahan Pitches in Fine Form and Holds Cincinnati Safe Until the Eighth Inning, When a Batting Rally Threatens to Put the Visitors in the Lead—Three Runs Are Scored in This Round, but the Onslaught Is Checked in Time.

	W.	L.	P.ct.		W.	L.	P.ct.
Brooklyn	38	12	.760	Cincinnati	24	24	.500
Boston	34	15	.694	Pittsburg	22	27	.449
Baltimore	29	20	.592	New York	22	28	.440
St. Louis	29	20	.592	Washington	17	34	.333
Philadelp'a	28	20	.583	Louisville	14	36	.280
Chicago	29	21	.580	Cleveland	9	38	.191

Yesterday's Games.

Chicago, 6; Cincinnati, 4.
Cleveland, 6; Pittsburg, 2.
Boston, 6; Philadelphia, 1.
St. Louis, 4; Louisville, 2.
Brooklyn, 6; New York, 2.
Baltimore, 10; Washington, 2.

Games Today.

Brooklyn at New York.
St. Louis at Louisville.
Philadelphia at Boston.
Baltimore at Washington.

WIN AN ERRATIC CONTEST.

Burns' Men Secure a Lead Early in the Game and Hold It to the Finish.

After an erratic struggle full of lively unexpected incidents the Cowboys triumphed over Cincinnati yesterday, and in spite of the frantic rallies of the Reds in the eighth and ninth innings the Cowboys clung to the lead gained during the crazy epoch of playing and won by a score of 6 to 4.

There were periods of brilliant play by the Cowboys and one time when only a rapid double prevented disaster, but Cincinnati behind the bad pitching of Breitenstein played sloppy ball and brought upon itself deserved defeat, even though the players rallied in the closing moments and came near snatching the victory from Burns' men. In the moment of real danger Ryan tore back almost to the bleacher fence, turned, and by a wonderful catch saved the day.

Callahan pitched superbly until the eighth, when, with two out, Ewing's gang commenced to hit and pounded out three runs before he could stop the onslaught.

Safe for Seven Innings.

The outlook was all Chicago for seven innings, for Breitenstein was pitching eccentric ball, and the team behind him made many mistakes of judgment. Vaughan especially was bad, and the Cowboys ran the bases almost at will, and once, when Vaughan was enjoying a midday siesta, dreamily holding the ball at the plate, McCormick and Connor stole in concert, and both scored on Donahue's line drive. It was that incident that really gave Chicago the victory.

Demont and McCormick played great games in the field, but Harry Steinfeldt made the star play of the afternoon. His bit of brain work came in the first inning and probably saved Breitenstein from an overwhelming slaughter, for it put an end to a slugging assault and gave him time to spar for wind and recover his equilibrium.

The play came up after Ryan and Green had singled and Demont's sacrifice, followed by Lange's terrific double, had netted two runs. Everitt hit a high bounder over Breitenstein and was safe at first when Steinfeldt, after a desperate effort, scooped the ball. Lange had raced to third, turned the corner, and was making a bluff to go home. Steinfeldt scooped the ball and without looking drove it up to Irwin and Lange was caught. An instant later Smith, by a pretty catch, robbed McCormick of a triple and ended the rally.

From then to the end the Cowboys had trouble with Breitenstein's curves. They made more runs, but the hits were as scarce as policemen at a street fight. By dint of desperate running on the bases and quick brain work Chicago outwitted the Reds and succeeded in making four more tallies, enough to insure the victory.

Reds Score in the Second.

Cincinnati scored in the second inning, being aided by luck. Steinfeldt started with a ripping liner to center. Lange came forward at a desperate run, slid forward, but could not hold the ball, and Steinfeldt reached second and scored a moment later when Irwin cracked a hit to right. Green scooped the ball and threw to the plate. Callahan broke down the throw, and by a quick return shut Irwin off as he tried to reach second, and Vaughan's scratch hit that followed did no damage.

The two to one ratio was preserved until the fourth, Swartwood assisting Breitenstein by calling weird strikes, but in the fourth Breitenstein gave both Connor and McCormick bases, and while Vaughan slept they stole and scored together on Donahue's pretty line drive to right.

Another pair was added in the sixth, when McCormick started with a hit and reached second when Connor's short fly dropped safe in left. Donahue fouled to Beckley and McCormick reached third and scored on Callahan's hit that sizzled down the line, hit first base, and bounded out into the field. Callahan then deliberately trotted off first and was caught. The Reds lined up to chase him to death, and during the jockeying Corcoran muffed the ball and Connor scored the final run.

Everything was serene when the eighth started, but the prospect soon dimmed, for the Reds went after Callahan's curves like a flock of hungry chickens after corn. Smith led with a hit that Callahan was too overbalanced to reach, and Demont could not get to it in time. Selbach hit fiercely to Demont and was doubled with Smith.

Then the trouble commenced. Miller singled and Callahan hit Beckley, and the two stole together. Corcoran doubled to left and came home on Steinfeldt's hit. Then came the fighting finish and victory. Score:

CHICAGO.

	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E	SB	BB	BE	LB
Ryan, lf	4	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Green, rf	4	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Demont, ss	3	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	1	0	1
Lange, cf	3	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0
Everitt, 1b	3	0	1	1	12	1	0	0	0	0	1
McCorm'k, c	3	2	1	1	4	3	1	0	0	0	0
Connor, 3b	3	1	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	1
Donahue, c	4	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Callah'n, p	3	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	30	6	5	6	27	13	1	1	4	0	4

CINCINNATI.

	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E	SB	BB	BE	LB
Smith, cf	5	0	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Selbach, rf	5	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miller, rf	3	1	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beckley, 1b	4	1	2	2	9	0	0	0	0	0	0
Corcoran, ss	4	0	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0
Steinf'dt, 3b	4	1	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	1
Irwin, 2b	4	0	1	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	1
Vaughan, c	4	0	1	1	6	2	1	0	0	0	0
Callah'n, p	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
*Wood	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	37	4	11	12	25	10	2	1	1	0	3

*Batted for Breitenstein.
†Ryan out for interference.

Chicago	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0—6
Cincinnati	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	0—4

Hits—Chicago, 6; Cincinnati, 11. Earned runs—Chicago, 3; Cincinnati, 1. First base on balls—Off Callahan, 1; off Breitenstein, 2. Struck out—By Callahan, 2; by Breitenstein, 2. Double plays—Demont, Everitt and Donahue; Irwin, Corcoran and Beckley. Passed balls—McCormick, 2; Vaughan, 1. Time—1:47. Umpires—Emslie and McDonald.

Boston, 6; Philadelphia, 1.

Boston, Mass., June 15.—The champions had little trouble in winning from Philadelphia, and were in the humor when rain stopped the game in the sixth inning. The Bostons, by combining their hits in the fifth, batted out four runs. The fine pitching of Willis was the feature of the game. Score:

Boston.	R	B	P	A	E	Philadel.	R	B	P	A	E
Hamilton, cf	1	0	1	0	0	Cooley, 3b	0	1	2	0	1
Tenney, lf	0	2	2	0	0	Thomas, cf	0	1	1	0	0
Long, ss	0	2	2	7	0	Dungan, lf	0	0	1	0	0
Stahl, rf	1	2	0	0	1	Chiles, 2b	0	0	3	1	2
Collins, 2b	2	2	2	2	0	Dooin, c	0	0	6	1	0
Duffy, lf	0	2	0	0	0	Lauder, 3b	0	2	1	0	0
Lowe, 2b	1	1	2	2	0	McFar'd, c	0	0	3	0	0
Nichols, c	0	0	1	1	0	Fifield, ss	0	0	1	2	0
Willis, p	0	0	0	1	0	Fifield, p	0	0	0	0	0
Stafford, cf	0	0	1	0	0						
Totals	6	8	13	6	2	Totals	1	7	15	5	3

Boston	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	4	—6
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1

Three-base hit—Cross. Double play—Berger, Tenney and Stahl. First base on balls—By Willis, 2; Fifield, 2. Struck out—By Willis, 5. Time—1:17. Attendance—1,700. Umpires—Lynch and Connolly.

Louisville Gets a New Player.

Louisville, Ky., June 15.—Louisville has signed C. A. Bayers, Captain of the Muncie club of the Indiana Gas Belt league. He will play short. Clingman being seriously ill.

GAMES IN WESTERN LEAGUE.

Indianapolis Defeats Buffalo in an Exciting Game—Milwaukee, Minneapolis, and Detroit Win.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Minneapolis	35	16	.686	Milwaukee	27	25	.519
Indianapolis	32	19	.627	St. Paul	21	31	.500
Columbus	29	19	.604	Buffalo	18	32	.428
Detroit	28	19	.611	Kansas City	16	36	.365

Buffalo, N. Y., June 15.—[Special.]—Indianapolis defeated Buffalo in the last inning today. Pitcher Gray seems to be hoodooed, as he has lost the last game of every game pitched. After two men were out in the ninth he sent two men to bases on balls, and then hit the next man and brought in a run. Massey made the longest hit of the year and scored a home run. Score:

Buffalo	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	—2
Indianapolis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1

Home run—Massey. Three-base hit—Fleming. Two-base hits—Massey, Hayden. Double plays—Allen-Stewart-Moir; Foreman-Stewart-Moir. Umpire—Cantillion. Time—1:45. Attendance—1,100.

Milwaukee, 5; St. Paul, 1.

Milwaukee, Wis., June 15.—[Special.]—After losing eight out of ten games played, the Brewers returned home and opened a series of games with St. Paul today. Notwithstanding the loaded the time of 5 to 3. Rettger kept the visitors' hits widely scattered with the exception of the seventh inning, when three successive hits scored the only run for the visitors. The fielding of the Brewers and Waldron's batting were the redeeming features of the game. Score:

St. Paul	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—1
Milwaukee	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0—5

Two-base hits—Weaver, Waldron, Gray. Three-base hit—Schoch. Double plays—Schoch-Stafford-Gray; Speer-Stafford; Preston-Hoffmaster. Umpire—Brennan.

Minneapolis, 6; Kansas City, 1.

Kansas City, Mo., June 15.—[Special.]—The blues were clearly outclassed all around by the Millers today. Menefee was a Chinese puzzle to the Kansas City players, who were unable to hit him for more than four safe ones. The fielding of the blues was sluggish. Two of their errors, a muff by Miller and a wild throw by Ganzel, figured conspicuously in the run column of the Millers. Egan pitched good ball, but wasn't in Menefee's class. The score:

Kansas City	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—1
Minneapolis	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0—2

Two-base hits—Wilmot, Andrews, Menefee. Three-base hit—Abbey. Time—1:35. Umpire—Haskell. Attendance—2,000.

Detroit, 6; Columbus, 0.

Detroit, Mich., June 15.—[Special.]—The Senators could not negotiate Thomas' curves and were whitewashed, while the locals had no trouble in swatting Briggs when hits were as valuable as claims in the Klondike. One of the two hits made off Thomas was a scratch. Egan threw his right knee out of the socket in a twisting slide to third and will be out of the game for some days. Score:

Columbus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
Detroit	1	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	*—6

Two-base hit—Ezzan. Umpire—Sheridan. Time—1:50. Attendance, 1,100.

Western Association.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Rock Island	26	8	.777	Bloomington	14	22	.378
Ced. Rapids	22	14	.611	Ottumwa	13	24	.351
Rockford	20	15	.571	Dubuque	11	23	.323

AT OTTUMWA.

Ottumwa	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0—5
Rockford	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—1

Batteries—Wolmer and Mausen; Stollendorf and Snyder.

Ottumwa	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	6	0—9	15	5
Rockford	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	*—5	12	5

Batteries—Callahan, Ehey, and Hausen; Daniels and Snyder.

AT BLOOMINGTON.

Bloomington	0	0	4	1	0	2	1	0	3—11	14	2
Rock Island	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0—3	6	2

Batteries—Sample and Blanford; Hart and Doolin.

Interstate League.

At Wheeling—Fort Wayne, 2; Wheeling, 0.
At Dayton—Dayton, 10; Youngstown, 2.
At Mansfield—Mansfield, 5; Grand Rapids, 1.

Miscellaneous Games.

At Dixon, 18—Chicago Unions, 11; Cuban Giants, 0.
At Wabash, Ind.—Muncie, 15; Wabash, 4.
At Mattoon, Ill.—Danville, 4; Mattoon, 3.
At Ottawa, Ill.—Ottawa, 15; Oakland Cycling club, 14.

OPAQUE MEETS DEFEAT.

SPRINTER RUNS UNPLACED IN A RACE AT HAWTHORNE.

Carrying the Top Weight, He Shows a Short Burst of Speed and Then Stops, Boney Boy Winning from the Long Shot Tony Licalsi—Molo Captures a Purse After Being Heavily Played—"Kid" McCoy Among the Spectators—Victory for Ahom.

The sprinter Opaque, which has been something of a sensation on the local tracks recently, yesterday ran unplaced in the event of the day at the Hawthorne track. The going was heavy, and as a result there were many scratches. Only one outright favorite won, Hood's Brigade at odds on. Molo was also an actual post favorite, but the money which sent his price down from 7 to 1 to 3 to 1 came from comparatively few.

The crowd was large. "Kid" McCoy, well-dressed, pale, and slender, looking like any one but a prize-fighter, was among the spectators. William Walker of Hot Springs, former partner of William McGuigan, and Maxey Blumenthal were other arrivals.

The feature of the day was the third race, at six furlongs, the starters being: Opaque, 126 pounds; What er Lou, 112; Tony Licalsi, 107; Goebel, 104; Boney Boy, 96; and Warble, 94.

Opaque was favorite, receding from 9 to 10 to 11 to 10. Boney Boy was backed from 3 to 1 to 5 to 2. What er Lou advanced from 3 to 1 to 4 to 1. Goebel was 7 to 1, and it was "Write your own ticket" on the other two.

The start was scattering, Goebel and Warble having the best of it, with Tony Licalsi in the rear and Opaque next to last. The latter, however, at once rushed to the lead and set the pace around the first turn, but Goebel clung close to him and Boney Boy was not far away. Turning into the stretch, Opaque and Goebel were close together, a length before Boney Boy. The Bradley gelding, next to the rail, was running the strongest of the bunch and drawing away. He won handily by two lengths, while Tony Licalzi, against whom as good as 100 to 1 was laid, beat Goebel for the place. What er Lou ran like a carthorse.

The finish in the first race was a beauty, five horses being necks and heads apart, strung across the track. Moch, at 12 to 1, won, with Sir Hobart, who had been over the jumps the day before, second, and Isen, the favorite, third.

Mr. Dwyer gave the 2-year-olds a bad start, Prestome securing a lead of two lengths, which enabled him to beat Pantland for the place, although Bloss rode a bad race on the latter. Hood's Brigade won the race as he pleased.

The fourth race brought out probably the most evenly matched field that ever started on a Chicago track. Kriss Kringle was made favorite, and had he got off better he probably would have won. The lucky horse proved to be Prince Blazes, the favorite coming second and Racivan, who is steadily improving, third.

In the fifth race Queen of Song showed that her victory of Monday had been easier than the crowd supposed. The filly picked up considerable weight, and, well placed by McCann, again won easily over Gold Fox, who was made favorite on account of the change in the weights. Pat Garrett, a rank outsider, finished third.

Hawthorne Summaries June 15.

Weather cloudy. Track heavy.

First race, ¾ mile, purse $400, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
12-1	Moch, 110 (Rutter)	3	6	6	1½	1½
30-1	Sir Hobart, 103 (Hatoe)	5	3½	2½	2½	2
9-5	Isen, 108 (Hamilton)	2	5	3½	4½	3½

Time, 1:34. Winslow, Tappan, Ramona, Papa Harry, Jersey Lad, Little Dave finished as named. Winner, J. J. Donovan's ch. c., by Falsecastle—Cambric. Start good. Won driving. Sir Hobart was badly interfered with on the first turn. The ride on Tappan was a joke. Papa Harry was badly interfered with.

Second race, ¾ mile, purse $400, 2-year-olds:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
7-10	Hood's Brigade, 119 (Hinkle)	3	1½	1½	1½	1½
9-1	Protome, 119 (Rutter)	1	2½	2½	2½	2½
6-1	Pantland, 112 (Bloss)	2	3½	3½	4½	3½

Time, 1:17¾. Lord Zent, Lady Mother finished as named. Winner, James Arthur's ch. c., by Barnes—Remnant. Start straggling. Won easily. Prestome was beat this race.

Third race, ¾ mile, purse $400:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
3-2	Boney Boy, 96 (Isom)	5	5½	5½	3½	1½
60-1	Tony Licalsi, 107 (L'Fo'l)	6	6½	4½	2½	2
10-1	Goebel, 104 (Dupes)	4	4½	2½	1½	3½
Time, 1:17¾. What-Er-Lou, Opaque, and Warble finished as named. Winner, ch. g., by Bitzen—Sue B. Start fair. Won easily at the end. What-Er-Lou could not get his own way in the first half. The early pace tired Opaque.

Fourth race, 1 mile, purse $400, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
12-1	Prince Blazes, 105 (Gray)	1	3½	3½	1½	1½
3-1	Kriss Kringle, 108 (Dupee)	5	4½	2½	3½	2½
7-1	Racivan, 98 (Hamilton)	4	1½	1½	2½	3½

Time, 1:45¾. Simon D., King Bermuda, Calvasier, Ed. T., Robert Bonner, and Elkin finished as named. Winner, ch. c., by Hanover—Ivy Leaf, by Blazes—Retty Prince. Fair start. Won cleverly. Kriss Kringle, with an even break, would probably have won. J. J. Jr. came into submission in the first half. Simon D. was coming fast at the end. Robert Bonner could not get out of his own way.

Fifth race, 1 1-16 miles, purse $400:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
13-5	Q'n of Song, 102 (McCann)	1	1½	1½	2½	1½
8-5	Gold Fox, 96½ (Dupee)	2	3½	2½	1½	2½
20-1	Pat Garrett, 96 (Hinkle)	3	4½	4½	3½	3½

Time, 1:52¾. Guess Me, Harry Nutter, and The Winner finished as named. Winner, W. J. Smith's br. f., by Kober—Sonata. Good start. Won easily. The result was never in doubt. Guess Me had a little speed.

Sixth race, ¾ mile, purse $400, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
3-1	Molo, 116 (Hamilton)	2	6½	6½	4½	1½
10-1	Grenelle, 109 (McCann)	3	1½	1½	2½	2½
20-1	Benamela, 109 (T. Powell)	9	8½	8½	5½	3½

Time, 1:32¾. Warren Point, Flop, Lord Zent, Sirdar, Chautauqua, Yorn, Bonnie Scotland, Midlo, and Elidad finished as named. Winner, W. Hoffman's ch. c., by Pardee—Outsteo. Post 20 minutes late. Start good. Bonnie Scotland, off poorly, made up a lot of ground. Warren Point got into a jam on the stretch turn. Flop quit in the stretch. Elidad left at the post.

Hawthorne Entries.

First race, ¾ mile, 2-year-olds, maidens: Croesus, 5, 113 pounds; Burley, 4, 113; Croesus, 4, 113; The Jefferson, 4, 112; Major Hawkins, 4, 112; Maryland Belle, 4, 107; Bessie, 4, 107; Lucy Ann Nora, 4, 107; Radaire, 4, 107; Vaseline, 3, 107; Charlo, 3, 107; Tulane, 3, 107; Barrier, 3, 104; Brown Dick, 3, 104; Rosary, 3, 104; Marie Nixon, 3, 103; Hoyd, 2, 102.

Second race, ⅝ mile, 2-year-olds—Indian, 118 pounds; Franciblia, 114; Man of Honor, 114; Olive Order, 111; Barrack, 108; Wasanta, 106; Hattie Fox, 105; Irene Hayes, 105; Chump, 105.

Third race, 1 mile, selling—Banquo II., 111 pounds; Lobengula, 111; Elkin, 111; Kriss Kringle, 107; Lucid, 107; Plantain, 104.

Fourth race, 1 mile, Utica, 116 pounds; Piccola, 115; Blue Lick, 112; Cuirasselr, 110; Blenheim, 110; Native Son, 110; Pay the Piper, 109; Mrs. Jimmie, 109; Charmante, 107; Phidias, 107; Leandra, 107; Cordial, 105.

Fifth race, ¾ mile—Yours Truly, 119 pounds; Ball Lime, 114; Goodranger, 114; Nekarnia, 109; Mr. Easton, 109; Del Hart, 107; Clarence T., 101; Donald Bain, 101; Boringer, 98; OveramI, 96; May Droit, 96; Thanksgiving, 96.

Sixth race, ⅝ mile—Mizpah, 121 pounds; Red Gidd, 118; Bernevelli, 112; Tom Peck, 112; Tenebo, 111; Leoncie, 109; Her Favor, 107; Mary Kinsella, 107; Pat Cleburne, 98; Ostra, 96; Nora C., 96.

SUBURBAN CANDIDATES' WORK.

Briar Sweet, Banastar, Filigrane, and Ben Holladay Are Sent Over the Course.

New York, June 15.—[Special.]—The weather was clear and warm at Sheepshead Bay this morning. The beautiful grounds were in their best shape and the grandstand is quite ready to receive the thousands that are expected on Suburban day.

The Suburban Handicap candidates that got their final gallops for the Coney Island Jockey club's big event did so over a track that was in fine shape and a bit on the fast side.

W. B. Jennings' Briar Sweet was one of the first to face the track. She was asked an easy mile and a quarter trip in 2:15. The great mare has been thoroughly trained, and a move at that rate of speed was all that the owner thought necessary to fit her for the race. The half was turned in :50, mile in 1:47¾, and she finished with a lot to spare.

Messrs. A. H. & D. H. Morris' Filigrane came to the front for his work soon after and was sent the mile and a half distance in 2:38. The time for the trip fractionally taken was :31¾, :27, :40, :33¾, 1:07¾, 1:29¾, 1:34, 1:47¾, 2:00, 2:13, 2:25½, 2:38. The time was a trifle uneven, and the great 3-year-old seemed to tire a bit at the finish, but he looked great nicely and was taken to the stable looking in fine shape.

Later in the day Trainer Wimmer allowed Adelin and Barrabra's entry, Ben Holladay, a mile and a quarter effort in 2:15¾. The fractions were :31¾, 1:03½, 1:35½, 1:40, 2:15¾. Holladay went at his work in his own easy way and could have improved the time if pushed.

J. R. Keene's St. Cloud was sent six furlongs in 1:15. The fractions showed :25¾, :51¾, 1:18, 1:02¾, 1:15. This fast trip was hardly a Suburban trial, and St. Cloud is doubtless not intended to face the flag.

Over at Gravesend Banastar, who will certainly be a hot favorite, was also sent, the regulation distance. He reeled it off in 2:11 2-5, and was not fully extended at that. His stable mate, Candleblack, who will start in place of Lamont, was to have gone the full distance also, but his boy pulled up at the end of a mile, done in 1:44 handily. Candleblack has a trick of holding his wind, and when he let go the boy was so alarmed that he pulled up and told Matt Allen: "Please, sir, I think he's busted."

Imp and Warrenton had only the lightest kind of work.

Brooklyn Summaries June 15.

Weather clear; track fast.

First race, ¾ mile, $700 added, high weight handicap:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
6-1	Ben Hadad, 122 (Simms)	2	3½	3½	1½	1½
3-1	Lambent, 125 (T. Burns)	1	1½	1½	2½	2½
15-1	Imperator, 111 (Mitchell)	3	2½	2½	3½	3½

Time, 1:14 4-5. Bardella, Sweet Caporal, Miss Rowena, Decide, St. Clair, Red Spider, Ornamental, Dr. Sharp, Emigre, General Gloster finished as named. Winner, b. c., by Hindoo—Alga. Post 12 minutes. Start fair. Won easily.

Second race, 1 1-16 miles, $600 added, 3-year-olds, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
9-10	Survivor, 107 (N. Turner)	8	1½	1½	1½	1½
7-1	Hard Knot, 108 (Wilson)	9	3½	2½	2½	2½
1-2	Tyr Shena, 99 (McCue)	11	4½	4½	3½	3½

Time, 1:48 2-5. Great Neck, Past Black, Althea, Weller, Mazo, Spura, Tyran, Lioness finished as named. Winner, b. c., by Strathmore—Ella F. Start fair. Survivor was much used early and had to be hustled a bit at the end. Entered for $500, he was bid up to $3,500, but retained. Hard Knot ran a good game race under a weak ride. Tyr Shena, with an even break, would have given the winner an argument.

Third race, ⅝ mile, 2-year-olds, Tremont Stakes, value $10,000:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
3-1	Maribert, 112 (Maher)	2	2½	2½	1½	1½
10-1	Modrine, 112 (Odom)	1	3½	3½	2½	2½
4-1	Missionary, 112 (O'Con'r)	3	1½	1½	3½	3½

Time, 1:15. Withers, McMeekin, Bramble Rose, Primrose Day, Petruclo, La Foudre, Mischievous, Magnificent, Erwin, David Garrick, Col. Roseveil finished as named. Winner, Fleischmann Sons' b. c., by Albert—Miss Mary. Start good. Won easily. Missionary is a tremendously big colt and cannot negotiate the turns.

Fourth race, 1¼ miles, 3-year-olds, Brooklyn Derby, value $10,000:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
3-1	Ahom, 110 (H. Martin)	3	2½	1½	1½	1½
7-1	The Bouncer, 119 (Maher)	1	1½	2½	2½	2½
15-1	M'L'd of Dar., 119 (Taral)	2	3½	3½	3½	3½

Time, 2:36. Lackland, Half Time, and Glengar finished as named. Winner, b. c., by Sir Dixon—Roseville. Post 10 minutes. Start good. Won easily. They were a tired lot at the end.

Fifth race, 11-16 mile, $600 added, 2-year-olds, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
7-5	Big Gun, 102 (H. Martin)	2	2½	2½	1½	1½
5-2	Innovator, 98 (McCue)	5	4½	3½	2½	2½
15-1	Mynheer, 92 (Moure)	8	8	4½	3½	3½

Time, 1:09. Ceylon, Lamp Globe, Lottie Sherville, Decimal, and Fonsolee finished as named. Winner, A. J. Joyner's br. g., by Artillery—Linda Viola. Start fair. Won easily. Lottie Sherville quit badly.

Sixth race, 2 miles, $600 added, handicap, steeplechase:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
2-5	Cock Robin, 143 (Mara)	1	2½	1½	1½	1½
4-1	Col. Bartlett, 138 (Hues'n)	2	3½	2½	2½	2½
7-2	Populist, 147 (Brown)	3	1½	4	4	3½

Time, 3:50. Westown also ran. Winner, b. g., by Tea Tray—Cushat. Good start. Won easily. Populist ran out as usual.

"PITTSBURG PHIL" ONCE MORE

Wins a Fortune with Ahom in the Brooklyn Derby—Backed for $50,000 and Good Purse.

New York, June 15.—[Special.]—"Pittsburg Phil," the dashing plunger, who is known in private life as the most demure and circumspect personage, Mr. George E. Smith, is still the Napoleon of the American turf. Today he brought off one of his most particularly good things when his colt, Ahom, won the Brooklyn Derby, worth $8,000 to the winner, and landed for his owner the sour fortune of $50,000 in bets.

"Skeets" Martin, the jockey who is to join in the American invasion of England, was the star of the day, as he not only won the Derby but landed another race on Big Gun.

Half Time was a heavy favorite. Ahom was first away, with Half Time second and Kingar and The Bouncer bringing up the rear. In the stretch Ahom was leading, but The Bouncer was catching him in the last furlong when he swerved, and Ahom went straight ahead and won with a little to spare.

The Tremont Stakes, for 2-year-olds, was nominally of a gross value of $10,000, but not only did it not come to the association a penny—the Derby cost only $1,870—but the gross value was $14,875, of which $12,845 went to the winner. This nice little bulge fell into the lap of the Fleischmanns. The representatives of the great yeastmaking firm started two colts, Maribert and Mischievous, and they, coupled, were favorites at 3 to 1.

For so rich a stake it was singularly uneventful and unexciting. The start was prompt and good. Brambler Rose shot out into the lead, but soon compromised and left Maribert to come on all alone and win just as he pleased by two lengths from Modrine, the added starter, who had been well up all the way.

HIMYAR STAKES FOR CAMBRIAN

Jockey Thorpe Rides a Game Finish on the Lauderman Horse—The Kentuckian Is Second.

Cincinnati, O., June 15.—Cambrian got off in front in the Himyar Stakes at Latonia today and was never headed, winning in a drive by one length from The Kentuckian. Charley Thorpe came over from St. Louis especially to ride Cambrian in today's stake and he put in a magnificent finish. Cambrian and Onamastus were coupled in the betting, as the Lauderman entry, and the pair was made hot favorites with 7 to 5 for the opening odds. At post time, however, 9 to 10 was the best price obtainable on the entry, while The Kentuckian went up from 3 to 1 to 9 to 2.

Starter Chinn spent considerable time trying to line them up and finally caught the field of seven in a nice bunch. He dropped the flag and Cambrian shot to the front like a flash. He was never hard pressed until the stretch when The Kentuckian came through with a burst of speed and overtook Monongah, and made a game effort to get money. Everette put the whip and spur to his mount and The Kentuckian came on gamely, but was not equal to the task of beating Cambrian, who held out under a drive and was a length past the post by length. The Kentuckian safely in the place, eight lengths in front of Monongah.

The time, distance, a mile and an eighth, was covered in 1:53¾. The first mile was run in 1:46¾. Weather fine; track fast. Summaries:

First race, 7 furlongs—Selling—Violet Parsons, 104 pounds [Silvers], 8 to 1, won; Samivel, 104 [Mathews], 10 to 1, second; Little Land, 101 [S. Ross], 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:28¾. Silk Worm, Domestic, J. E. Cline, Nellorine, Stanel, Rubel, Miss Maytie, Muskel, Independent Order also ran.

Second race, 1 mile—Handicap—Dr. Rice, 108 pounds [J. Hill], 7 to 10, won; Carbuncle, 104 [Boland], 13 to 5, second; Strathbroke, 106 [Boland], 13 to 5, third. Time, 1:45

RICHARD P. BLAND DEAD.

FAMOUS SILVER ADVOCATE DIES AT HIS HOME IN LEBANON, MO.

Was First Elected to Congress in 1872 and Served for Twenty-two Years—His Death Caused by a Relapse of Grip—Funeral Will Be Held at His Home Saturday Afternoon—Masons and Congressmen to Take Part—His Notable Career.

Lebanon, Mo., June 15.—Richard Parks Bland died at his home near Lebanon at 4:30 a. m. without apparent suffering.

Mr. Bland returned home when Congress adjourned in March and soon suffered a relapse from an attack of grip. For more than two months he had been confined to his home and his health had gradually declined.

He thought he would not survive the attack from the first and showed his thorough knowledge of his condition.

On the 3d of this month Mr. Bland suddenly grew worse, and his sons, who were in school, were called home, and for the first time the public was informed of his critical condition.

From time to time since then the patient improved, but the physicians in charge would offer little hope to his family and friends.

Late Monday afternoon there was hope expressed that Mr. Bland was getting better.

About 10 o'clock Tuesday night, however, he became unconscious and continued in that condition until he died.

Funeral Saturday Afternoon.

The funeral will take place at Lebanon at 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoon.

Mr. Bland's body will be placed in the opera-house tomorrow and will lie in state for twenty-four hours. The funeral will be conducted by the Masonic order, and all the ministers of Lebanon will be present to assist.

Private Secretary Bell has notified the clerk of the House of Mr. Bland's death, requesting him to appoint a committee of members to attend the funeral.

Friends of Mr. Bland throughout the country have been notified of the funeral arrangements.

Near Presidential Nomination.

Richard Parks Bland was considered at one time the probable nominee of the Democratic party for the Presidency. He was not nominated, but apparently that never troubled him. During the exciting days of the convention, which ended in the nomination of W. J. Bryan, he kept steadily at work in his fields near Lebanon, Mo. He was a man of the plain people, a farmer, honest, sincere, almost poor.

He was born in Ohio County, Ky., on Aug. 19, 1835. His father was Stoughen Ewings Bland, a native Kentuckian, as was his mother. Among their ancestors were some of the best families of the revolutionary times in Virginia. The elder Bland died early in life, and Richard was left at the age of 7 to work out his own way in the world. He worked on farms and taught school until 1855, when he went to California. He remained in the West for ten years, teaching school, practicing law, and fighting Indians. He moved to Missouri in 1865. After practicing law at Rolla for three years he went to Lebanon, where he lived until his death. In 1873 he married Miss Virginia Elizabeth Mitchell, daughter of General E. T. Mitchell of Rolla. There are six children living, four boys and two girls.

Enters Political Arena.

Mr. Bland's public career began in 1872, when he was elected a member of the Forty-third Congress by a majority of 800 on the Democratic ticket. In this Congress Mr. Bland made two speeches in advocacy of the measure proposing an increase in the circulation of greenbacks, which was vetoed by President Grant. He also took an active part in the famous sixty-hour session in this Congress over the "force" bill. He was Speaker of the House during the Forty-third Congress.

Origin of "Bland Dollar."

Congressman Bland's most famous act took place in the Forty-fifth Congress, when the legislation in which he was one of the principal figures gave his name to the "Bland dollar." He argued in favor of the remonetization of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1 as against 15½ to 1, as advocated by other members. The bill passed the House on Nov. 5, 1877. In the Senate it was amended, but Mr. Bland accepted the amendments and the bill passed into history as the Allison-Bland bill. It provided that the government should coin silver dollars of 412½ grains at the rate of not less than $2,000,000 nor more than $4,000,000 a month. All seigniorage was to accrue to the Treasury.

There was a long and spirited debate in both branches of Congress and during it Mr. Bland made this statement, in connection with his desire to pass an act authorizing the free coinage of silver in the appropriation bill, after the amended Senate bill had been passed: "If we cannot do that I am in favor of issuing paper money enough to stuff down the bondholders until they are sick." The Senate amendment providing for a limited coinage passed the House by 203 to 72; that providing for an international conference on the subject of free silver was passed by 196 to 71. The concurrence of the House in these amendments passed the bill. President Hayes returned the bill with his veto on Feb. 28. Both branches immediately repassed the bill over his veto. The division in the House was 196 to 73 and in the Senate 46 to 19.

Against Troops at Polls.

During the Forty-sixth Congress the questions relating to the presence of troops at the polls in the South and the reduction of the tariff were the most prominent. Mr. Bland took a strong stand in arguing for the freedom of elections in general and in opposing the interference of the federal government with local self-government in the reconstructed States. He also devoted much of his time to advocating a reduction of the tariff.

In the Forty-seventh Congress the chief question was the tariff again. Mr. Bland continued his efforts to secure a reduction of this and also opposed the forming of the so-called "tariff commission." He favored immediate reform. The question of recharter-ing the national banks also came up at this time and found him arrayed in opposition.

The Forty-eighth Congress brought Morrison's tariff reform bill before the House. Mr. Bland was one of its most brilliant supporters and argued and fought all through the debates both in Congress and on the stump throughout the country.

His Fight for Silver.

In the session of the Forty-ninth Congress a strong effort was made to repeal the Bland monetary bill of 1878. Mr. Bland at that time was chairman of the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, and in opposition reported a bill providing for the free coinage of silver. It was not passed, but it served its purpose, and resulted in a defeat of the movement by a two-thirds vote. The Mills tariff bill next engaged Congressman Bland's attention, and he became one of the most aggressive fighters in its support. In the Fifty-first Congress the McKinley tariff bill came up. In the spirited fight about the passage of this measure Congressman Bland made at least as many speeches as any of the other members of the minority. He offered an amendment to the bill providing for reciprocity on a basis of accepted farm products, which provided that the manufactured material imported in consequence of the exchange of these commodities should come in free of duty.

Ends His Life on a Farm.

Mr. Bland occupied a seat in Congress for twenty-two years, and at the end of that time retired to his farm, where he spent the remaining years of his life. He was afterward a prominent figure in the free silver party, but did not take an active part in the political arena. He had a record all through his Congressional career which made him a champion of silver, and so in the Chicago convention of 1896 his name was in the first break during the days previous to the stampede for Bryan. His defeat in this did not seem to affect him much, and he continued his quiet farm life.

The record shows that previous to the stampede by the Bryan people Bland had the most votes. He was the leading candidate when the Bryan craze carried things away. But the record does not show a case of the history of that convention which would have given the nomination to Bland if he had not held aloof from all of the intrigues and intrigues of national conventions. Probably not half a dozen men knew of it at the time.

It is before the convention organized half of the vote of the New York delegation was offered to Bland on conditions. Those making the tender seemed to speak with authority. They proposed that Bland's friends should consent to the selection of Senator Hill of New York for temporary chairman. Senator Hill was to make a speech, the character of which was outlined. He was to dwell upon the importance of the silver issue, to take the ground that the Democratic party was a national organization, to urge that the platform be framed with care to represent the party, and to declare it was the duty of all Democrats to stand upon the platform when made. In conclusion, he was to declare "I am a Democrat." If the Bland management would consent to support Senator Hill in the execution of such a program of harmony it was promised that on the first ballot Hill would deliver at least half of the New York delegation to Bland.

This proposition never went farther than two or three of the men who had charge of Bland's interests. They had been charged by Mr. Bland himself with much emphasis to do nothing inconsistent with the theory that the nomination should be made without bargaining and in such a way as to represent the honest sentiment of the convention. In no other way, Mr. Bland had said, would he consent to let his name go before the convention. The conference resulted in the conclusion that any combination at that time with the East would bear the suspicion of a betrayal of the people's cause. Acting for Mr. Bland, and, as they believed he would have done, his friends declined to enter into the bargain with the New-Yorkers. Subsequent to the nomination of Bryan two eminent leaders of the New York Democracy assured friends of Bland that had he been the choice of the convention they would have accepted the result and would have done all they could to bring the delegation into line. They said they would have done this notwithstanding the platform, feeling confident that Mr. Bland would do nothing radical or revolutionary if elected President. These two New-Yorkers were Roswell P. Flower and Perry Belmont. Both ex-Governor Flower and Mr. Belmont had served in Congress with Mr. Bland.

He is said to have been a man who never wore a high collar except on Sunday, and was accustomed to wear knee boots and shorter trousers than fashion required. His home was a modest, two-story red brick structure, about which his younger children ran barefooted.

RICHARD P. BLAND, WHO DIED YESTERDAY.

SAYS DIPLOMA IS BOGUS.

JOHN FRUEYNA COMPLAINS OF INDEPENDENT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Tells State's Attorney He Was Informed the Institution Would Graduate Him to Practice in Illinois, but That the Board of Health Refused Him a License and Said the School Was Not Recognized—Borrows Money to Pay for Sheepskin.

The Independent Medical College, located in the People's Institute, Van Buren and Leavitt streets, has been brought to the attention of State's Attorney Deneen, and he has been asked to inquire by what right the institution, of which James Armstrong is President and Charles M. Hovey is Secretary, is issuing "doctors'" diplomas when the State Board of Health has refused to recognize it or to allow its graduates to practice medicine in Illinois.

State's Attorney Deneen and the members of the State Board of Health have had their attention called to the Independent Medical School before. Yesterday afternoon its custom of selling diplomas was brought more forcibly to the attention of the State's Attorney's office when John Fruzyna, 761 South Paulina street, a graduate of St. Ignatius College and holder of one of the Independent Medical School's "doctors'" diplomas, told his experience with the institution.

Fruzyna called on President Armstrong a year ago and got a prospectus. He was told, he says, that the Independent Medical College was recognized regularly by the State Board of Health and that its diploma would entitle him to practice anywhere in Illinois.

Fruzyna says he enrolled himself as a student, paid Armstrong $45, borrowed from his friends, gave his note for $150 more, and came regularly to the school for three months to what were called "lectures" and "quizzes." He did not have to buy any text books, and his studies did not interfere with his regular work. At the end of three months he was given a "doctor's" diploma in Latin, signed with President Armstrong's name.

Fruzyna rented an office at Twenty-second street and Albany avenue in July, 1898, and hung out his sign. Before treating any patients, however, he took the precaution to send $5 to the State Board of Health for a license. His $5 was sent back, with a letter from Secretary Egan stating the Independent Medical College was not recognized by the State Board of Health and warning him not to practice medicine on the strength of his diploma.

Fruzyna tried to get his money back, and visited the State's Attorney's office as a last resort. He expressed a desire to go before the grand jury, and displayed the diplomas of three other graduates of the school who, he said, felt as he did. They were:

Agnes R. Somerville, 866 West Van Buren street.
William H. Bischoff, 98 Talman avenue.
Charles Drumdeler, 843 Jackson boulevard.

Besides these, Fruzyna gave the names of several who had been given "literary" degrees by the "college," and who were willing to testify. The "college" occupies three or four rooms in the People's Institute, he said, and confers forty-two different degrees.

ANNUAL MEETING OF MILLERS.

C. B. Cole of Chester, Ill., Elected President of the National Association—Pumpmakers in Session.

Twenty-five millers attended the twenty-third annual convention of the National Millers' association of the United States at the Grand Pacific Hotel yesterday. After the transaction of routine business these officers were elected:

President—C. B. Cole, Chester, Ill.
Vice Presidents—George Urban Jr., Buffalo, N. Y.; F. H. Magdeburg, Milwaukee, Wis.; Charles T. Ballard, Louisville, Ky.
Treasurer—Charles J. Martin, Minneapolis, Minn.
Secretary—Frank Barry, Milwaukee, Wis.

Members of the National Association of Wood Pump Manufacturers from all parts of the United States met at the Auditorium Hotel yesterday and discussed a proposed advance in prices, which, they say, is necessary because of the recent rise in the cost of materials. The officers of the association, which was formed last March, are:

President—M. H. Timberlake, Lafayette, Ind.
Secretary and Treasurer—W. C. Reh, Toledo.

Showcase manufacturers of Chicago who are endeavoring to form an organization for their mutual benefit and to make a general advance in the prices of their manufactures held a secret meeting yesterday afternoon at the Sherman House. After the meeting adjourned it was said no conclusion could be reached on account of the obstinacy of some of the manufacturers.

TO GIVE GOVERNORS MORE TIME

Anti-Trust Convention Postponed to Sept. 13—National Organization to Be Formed.

The anti-trust convention which was called for June 26 by the Civic federation has been postponed until Sept. 13 because several of the delegates appointed by the Governors of the different States were unable to come so soon and many of the Governors themselves asked for more time. It is expected the papers read will be of a higher order of merit than if hasty preparation had been made. Thirty-three Governors will themselves be at the conference and the Attorneys General and industrial commissioners of the various States will come in large numbers.

A meeting was held yesterday afternoon at the Sherman House to plan an anti-trust campaign throughout the State and ultimately to form a national organization. Steps were taken to incorporate under the laws of Illinois. The following Board of Trustees was elected:

John J. Altpeter, William E. Schlake,
Colonel H. F. Donovan, Paul O. Steneland,
Patrick F. Haynes, Jonathan B. Taylor,
Henry W. Hill, Martin Van Allen,
Peter Klofsbuss, Charles J. Vopicka,
Frank A. Stauber.

Degrees Conferred at Hillsdale.

Hillsdale, Mich., June 15.—[Special.]—Hillsdale College today conferred the degree of doctor of laws upon Congressman A. J. Hopkins of Aurora, Ill., and William W. Cook of New York, and doctor of divinity upon the Rev. Henry M. Ford of Hillsdale, national field secretary of the Free Baptist denomination.

General Miles Will Be Present.

Cincinnati, O., June 15.—General Nelson A. Miles has accepted the invitation to be present at Fort Thomas, Ky., on July 1, at the unveiling of the Sixth Infantry memorial tablet and accept it in behalf of the United States regular army.

Tramps Rob a Postoffice.

Spring Valley, Ill., June 15.—Tramps broke into the postoffice at Mount Palestine last night and robbed it of considerable cash and stamps. Bloodhounds have been put on the trail.

America's Daily Exports.

American exports of manufactured goods now average $1,000,000 a day.

This week Lyon & Healy are offering a floor full of used and miscellaneous uprights at almost nominal prices. Used Steinway upright, $225; used Chickering upright, $125; used Lyon upright, $85; and many others.

MOB VIOLENCE AT CLEVELAND.

Men Taking Places of Strikers Attacked on Their Cars—Minority Trying to Make Terms.

Cleveland, O., June 15.—[Special.]—During the sixth day of the street car strike in Cleveland a non-union conductor in charge of a car moving from Lake View to Collamer without police protection drew his revolver and fired into a mob which was attempting to demolish his car. He was arrested and charged with assault with intent to kill.

At another spot just east of Lake View and outside the city limits, a conductor and a motorman were assaulted and forcibly dragged from their cars by a mob.

There were riots at the corner of Willson and Superior streets and trouble also on Euclid avenue, near Rosedale.

Murphy defended his car at the point of a pistol. The car was coming in from Collamer. George Crowder, the motorman, and Murphy both came from St. Louis to take the places of strikers. A crowd of twelve or fourteen young men were sitting on the walk near Lake View Cemetery, and when the car drew near they rushed into the street and pelted it with stones. Conductor Murphy, who was standing on the rear platform, fired towards the crowd. The car windows were nearly all broken by the assailants. There were five women on board the car, one of whom fainted during the excitement. None of them was injured.

At 2 o'clock p. m., a little beyond Lake View Cemetery, the conductor and motorman of a car were forcibly dragged from the car and were roughly handled.

Conductor Wuest, aged 30 years, of Milwaukee was pounded about the face, legs, and stomach. Motorman J. Fox, also of Milwaukee, had his cheek cut open, but was not badly hurt.

At the corner of Rosedale and Euclid avenues Conductor Charles W. Klug of Buffalo was assaulted by twelve or fifteen men. He is hurt about the head, face, and internally. The motorman was pelted with stones and bricks, but managed to back his car to the Lake View barns.

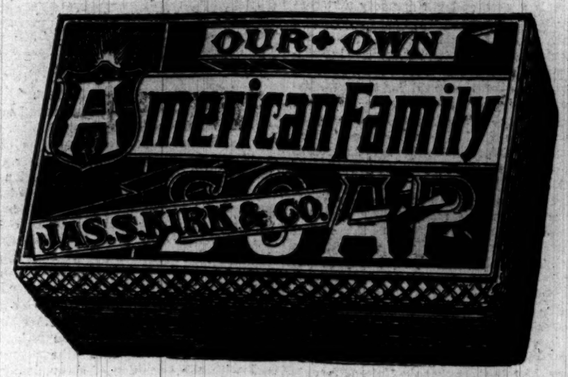
Late this afternoon there was an important conference between a committee of strikers and President Everett. The committee represented the minority and are suing for peace.

Fifty non-union men arrived from Chicago today and were met at the Erie depot by a dozen or fifteen women—wives, sisters, or daughters of the strikers. The women pleaded with the non-union men not to go to work. Their pleadings were in vain, however, as not a man would quit.

Every home ought to have a Regina Musical Box. It plays over 1,000 tunes, and the tone is deep, full, and clear. Special exhibit this week at Lyon & Healy's, Wabash avenue and Adams street.

Special artist for baby photographs; 15, in 3 styles, $3. Stevens, McVicker's Theater.

KIRK'S AMERICAN FAMILY SOAP



Be sure the firm name, Jas. S. Kirk & Co., is on the wrapper, then you are safe.

From the *National Provisioner* Sept. 24th, 1898.

Watch the soap you use as carefully as the money you receive in change. Soap of an inferior quality is the cause of half of the skin diseases we see. "Cheap soap" is an expensive economy oftentimes and dangerous frequently when the cuticle is tender, its origin being too vile to contemplate.

Why buy inferior and adulterated laundry soaps when it is just as easy to get the best. KIRK'S AMERICAN FAMILY, made from the choicest materials, is an absolutely pure reliable brand of soap.

SAVE YOUR WRAPPERS.

A complete Premium List mailed upon application.

Established 1839. *JAS. S. KIRK & CO., Chicago.*

BUSINESS NOTICES.

"Osceola." "Oneck." "Zuni."
E. & W.—All with rounded front.—E. & W.

TIME FOR LIGHTING BICYCLE LAMPS.

7:37 p. m.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT ON CITY WATER.

BAD LAKE VIEW. BAD CHICAGO AVE. BAD 14TH ST. BAD HYDE PARK.

[Lake View station supplies all territory north of Fullerton avenue. Chicago avenue station supplies all territory between Fullerton avenue and Kinzie street. Fourteenth street station supplies all territory between Kinzie and Thirty-ninth streets and also the Stock-Yards. Hyde Park station supplies all territory south of Thirty-ninth street except the Stock-Yards.]

CLOSING OF MAILS AT CHICAGO.

European Mails.

Friday, June 16.—For France, Italy, Switzerland, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, British India, Austria, Belgium, Netherlands, and Russia, via New York; close at 2, 8, and 10 a. m. and 4:30 p. m.

Direct mails for Great Britain, Ireland, and Germany closed; mails for Denmark, Sweden, and Norway will close at 4:30 and 12 p. m. Sunday via S. S. Kaiser Friedrich.

West Indies.

For Cuba, daily at 2 a. m., 1, 6:15, and 7:30 p. m. Arrive 9 a. m. and 8:30 p. m.

For Porto Rico, daily via New York, at 2, 8, and 10 a. m. and 4:30 p. m. Arrive at 8:20 a. m., 4:30 and 9 p. m.

Jamaica, via Philadelphia, final close 12 p. m. today.

Note—Mail for offices in the Province of Santiago, Cuba, is forwarded to New York from 6:30 p. m. Saturdays until 7:30 a. m. Wednesdays to connect steamer sailing every Thursday. For the balance of week mail is forwarded via Havana to Batabano, thence direct by steamer.

Transpacific Mails.

For Philippines, China, and Japan, via Tacoma, daily, 2 a.m. and 9 p.m.; final close June 17, 9 p.m.

For Hawaii, via San Francisco, daily, 2 a. m. and 9 p. m.; final close June 24, 2 a. m.

For Australia via Vancouver, B. C., daily, 2 a. m. and 9 p. m.; final close June 20, 9 p. m.

CHARLES U. GORDON, Postmaster.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no place of residence is given:

	Ages.
George A. Trude, Fannie E. Smith	52—21
George A. Patterson, Milwaukee, and Helen O'Malley	21—18
Walter O. Kellogg, Jeanette G. Pilgrim	25—24
John M. Kinnally, Lizzie O'Brien	42—29
Conrad S. Hess, Edna Laub	42—29
G. Fred Wolters, Anna Krikava	27—19
William J. Thomas, Ella E. Price	28—28
Rudolph Fisher, Sadie Wollenberg	30—21
Jacob Lewis Jr., Hulda Fridelberg	22—21
John E. Price, Alma L. Darling	23—21
John Kleinschmidt, Bensonville, Ill., and Ida Gathman	27—19
George Doherty, Celia Kies	25—18
Andren Stroma, Sophie Strahara	34—22
William E. Anson, Florence H. Dunham	29—26
Arthur Costello, Mary Jacobs	24—18
John Mauer, Mary Gorenes	34—18
James Lain, Annie Quinn	28—26
Ike Orenstein, Annie Warshofski	23—21
Henry W. Benson, Rae E. Rosenthal	26—24
William Barnwell, Ella Walker	23—20
Henry F. M. Boose, Linda E. Ott	25—18
Albert E. Waldrep, Janet C. Pelley	34—22
Charles Wilson, Ellen Peterson	28—24
Fred Hamelster, Emma Kay	30—23
Edward Gorman, Edna Hutson	29—19
William G. Bell, Jennie A. Evans	34—30
Benny Ginsberg, Fannie Forman	24—20
Isaac Bolden, Dottie Levere	45—26
Charles Dahlman, Apolonia Gowcolski	25—20
Henry W. Ingram, Alice G. Staples	25—27
Samuel D. Fisher, Lottie R. Berkendeld	27—20
Henry Wilson, Annie Binnigsen	29—24
Fred H. Johnston, Emma Whitingham	27—19
William A. Stedman, Elsie H. Appleyard	20—26
Otto Youngberg, Nellie O. Eicher	25—23
Axel Anderson, Louise Johnson	38—43
Fred T. Beal, Edith Conrad	27—18
Earl L. Cook, Nellie G. Bleh	21—18
Charles Neubert, Amalie Trendall	34—35
Otto Nelson, Lizzie Hansen	29—19
James H. Minor, Eva H. Curran	30—30
Sabatino Insalata, Flora Rosenal	24—19
Portius Anderson, Margaret Lout	30—20
Henry Dietz, Ernestine Bosse	30—20
Nibble Conforti, Rosina Desperse	30—20
Charles Nelson, Hulda Jacobson	27—25
John Behrens, W. Carrie Miller	29—23
August Schmidt, Mabel Mickle	27—20
Samuel Schoefs, Rose Alcaz	37—36
Charles P. Barnes, Woodstock, Ill., and Clara W. Lacas, Walkegan, Ill.	37—18
Mack E. Whiteley, Julia M. Williams	30—30
John J. Clemens, Ida E. Warden	28—28
Karl Gockring, Caroline Hendricks	27—19
Jeremiah Dan, Margaret R. Callahan	27—16
Morris J. Kolonsky, Anna Stein	21—21
Patrick Fleming, Agnes Stanton	27—21
Julius Mathes, Bertha Ott	24—21
Edward Semonsky, Rosalie Kotil	22—20
Michael Sullivan, Katharine O'Neill	27—23
Michael Friederich, Maria Raeder	27—23
Julius Anderson, Martha Aurum	21—20

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Jan Kosniewicz, Josepa Blaha	28—23
Hermon Jaquisch, Halda Hass	25—20
Clayton S. Cooper, Lyon, Mass., and Freda D. Stouffer	30—20
Frank A. Maw, Eva M. Kane	21—18

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU—Washington, D. C., June 15.—Forecast for Friday:

For Illinois and Indiana—Fair Friday and Saturday, cooler in extreme southern portions Friday, northerly winds.

For Lower Michigan—Fair Friday, probably fair and warmer Saturday, light to fresh northwesterly winds.

For Upper Michigan—Fair and warmer Friday and Saturday, variable winds, becoming southerly.

For Wisconsin—Fair and warmer Friday, fair Saturday, light to fresh variable winds.

For Minnesota—Fair Friday, increasing cloudiness Saturday, southerly winds.

For Iowa—Fair Friday, increasing cloudiness Saturday, variable winds.

For Missouri—Threatening weather Friday, probably showers Saturday, northeasterly winds.

Place of observation. Time taken: June 15, 8 p. m.	Height of Barometer.	Thermometer.	Max. temp.	Direction of wind.	Precipitation 12 hours.	State of weather.
Abilene	30.02	82	86	N.E.	....	Fair
Albany	29.80	76	90	W.	.01	Rain
Alpena	30.04	66	70	N.W.	....	Cl'dy
Atlanta	30.00	86	90	N.W.	....	Clear
Amarillo	30.10	70	72	S.E.	.04	Clear
Bellefonte	30.02	72	80	W.	Tr.	Fair
Bismarck	30.18	72	72	W.	....	Clear
Buffalo	29.94	72	76	W.	.24	Fair
Boston	29.96	64	68	N.W.	.20	Rain
Cairo	30.04	74	80	N.W.	....	Cl'dy
Calgary	29.84	72	74	S.W.	....	Cl'dy
Charleston	30.06	82	86	N.W.	....	Clear
Cheyenne	30.16	60	70	N.W.	....	Clear
Chicago	30.22	54	62	N.E.	....	Clear
Cincinnati	30.06	76	82	N.W.	....	Clear
Cleveland	30.00	70	72	W.	....	Clear
Concordia	30.20	74	78	S.E.	....	Clear
Davenport	30.12	62	66	N.W.	....	Clear
Denver	30.06	76	78	N.E.	....	Clear
Des Moines	30.24	72	76	N.W.	....	Clear
Detroit	30.02	68	70	N.W.	....	Fair
Dodge	30.18	66	74	S.E.	....	Fair
Dubuque	30.20	66	68	N.W.	....	Clear
Duluth	30.22	60	68	N.W.	....	Clear
El Paso	29.90	80	90	N.E.	Tr.	Fair
Galveston	30.02	82	84	S.E.	.88	Fair
Grand Haven	30.18	64	68	N.W.	....	Fair
Green Bay	30.20	58	60	N.	....	Fair
Havre	30.16	70	74	W.	....	Clear
Helena	30.18	74	78	W.	....	Clear
Huron	30.20	66	76	N.E.	.24	Clear
Indianapolis	30.14	68	74	W.	....	Clear
Jacksonville	29.94	84	96	W.	.06	Fair
Kansas City	30.12	74	84	W.	....	Cl'dy
Lander	30.12	72	74	N.W.	....	Clear
Little Rock	30.14	80	86	N.W.	....	Cl'dy
Los Angeles	30.12	62	64	W.	....	Clear
Marquette	30.18	50	52	N.W.	Tr.	Clear
Memphis	30.10	80	86	N.W.	....	Fair
Minnedosa	30.08	52	70	S.W.	....	Fair
Montgomery	29.96	92	98	N.W.	....	Clear
Montreal	29.74	60	64	E.	.12	Cl'dy
Nashville	30.04	82	92	W.	....	Clear
New Orleans	30.02	88	92	W.	....	Clear
New York City	29.80	74	88	S.E.	.42	Cl'dy
Norfolk	29.96	76	82	S.E.	....	Cl'dy
North Platte	30.16	72	76	S.W.	....	Cl'dy
Oklahoma	30.14	72	78	E.	.04	Cl'dy
Omaha	30.12	72	76	S.E.	.08	Cl'dy
Oswego	29.86	56	76	W.	....	Fair
Palestine	30.04	86	92	S.	....	Cl'dy
Parkersburg	30.04	78	86	S.W.	Tr.	Clear
Philadelphia	29.84	76	92	W.	.10	Cl'dy
Pittsburg	29.98	74	84	W.	.26	Clear
Pueblo	30.06	74	78	S.E.	....	Cl'dy
Qu'Appelle	29.98	70	72	N.W.	....	Clear
Rapid City	30.14	68	74	N.W.	.04	Clear
San Francisco	30.04	58	60	S.W.	....	Clear
St. Louis	30.18	72	78	N.	....	Cl'dy
St. Paul	30.12	66	70	N.W.	....	Clear
Salt Lake City	30.18	76	78	N.W.	....	Clear
Ste. Marie	30.04	44	46	N.W.	Tr.	Cl'dy
Springfield, Ill.	30.14	70	76	N.W.	....	Clear
Springfield, Mo.	30.18	66	72	N.E.	.10	Rain
Vicksburg	30.02	88	94	W.	....	Cl'dy
Washington	29.88	80	90	W.	....	Cl'dy
White River	30.16	46	46	W.	.01	Cl'dy
Williston	30.12	66	72	N.W.	....	Fair
Winnipeg	30.12	70	74	N.W.	....	Clear

WEATHER IN CHICAGO.

The temperature as observed yesterday by L. Manasse, optician, 68 East Madison street, Tribune Building, was as follows: Thermometer, 8 a. m., 65 degrees; 9 a. m., 64; 10 a. m., 65; 11 a. m., 66; 12 m., 67; 1 p. m., 66; 2 p. m., 67; 3 p. m., 67; 6 p. m., 66. Barometer—8 a. m., 29.60; 6 p. m., 29.64.

OFFICIAL DEATH RECORD.

THE FOLLOWING BURIAL PERMITS WERE issued yesterday by the Health department:

Beyers, James, 57; 249 E. 18th-st., June 14.
Bonet, Juliette, 48; 1560 State-st., June 14.
Betevyle, Thomas, 45; 226 N. Clark-st., June 13.
Baker, Nettie, 37; 887 N. Clark-st., June 13.
Conkey, Mary, 76; 1423 Lill-st., June 13.
Flanagan, Nicholas, 40; 759 Flournoy-st., June 14.
Howard, John, 38; 5622 Marshfield-av., June 14.
Habenicht, Francis, 55; 726 Allport-av., June 14.
Kraemer, J. Fridericka, 45; 272 Courtland-st., June 14.
Kopka, John, 34; Cook Co. Hospital, June 13.
Little, Ann, 62; 54 Artesian-av., June 14.
Mahoney, Jeremiah C., 30; 6301 Wentworth-av., June 14.
McArthur, Daniel H., 60; 306 N. Clark-st., June 14.
McGrath, Mary, 86; 108 Goode-st., June 13.
Menella, Mary C., 68; 4019 Vincennes-av., June 13.
Marshall, Penelope, 84; 2716 Shields-av., June 13.
Mulhearn, Patrick, 39; 8356 S. Irving-av., June 13.
Pettibone, Lydia A., 60; 655 Orchard-st., June 13.
Roth, Harry C., 25; Cook Co. Hospital, June 13.
Reed, William G., 6; 1062 Englewood-av., June 13.
Sosa, Antonio, 49; 109 W. Taylor-st., June 14.
Sanderson, Cornelia, 53; Passavant Hospital, June 13.
Sepka, Carolina, 53; 461 W. 15th-st., June 14.
Stejna, Alcisie, 31; 598 W. 20th-st., June 14.

OFFICIAL DEATH RECORD.

Sutter, Ignaz, 68; 2738 Shields-av., June 15.
Sigler, Charles B., 46; 24th and State-sts., June 15.
Sobotka, Joseph, 29; 953 W. 19th-st., June 14.
Thulawski, Helena, 58; 314 14th-pl., June 14.
Vieser, Johanna, 59; 1714 Melrose-st., June 13.
Williams, Mrs. D., 80; 3448 State-st., June 13.
Wagner, Albert F., 32; 80 McReynolds-st., June 14.
Zender, Kunigunda, 66; 235 Loomis-st., June 13.

DEATHS.

GIBSON—Ellen L. Gibson, beloved wife of E. W. G. Gibson, of 215 E. 61st-st., formerly of Blue Island, aged 48. Funeral at Mount Greenwood at 2 p. m. Saturday.

MACLAY—June 14, 1899, James G. Maclay, aged 76 years. Funeral Saturday, June 17, from late residence, 4701 S. Ridgeway-av., at 11 a. m., by train to Mount Hope. New York papers please copy.

NOTCHMAN—Anna B., beloved daughter of the late John and Susanna Notchman, at family residence, 1513 George-st. Funeral notice later.

PABST—Mathilda Pabst (née Hopp), beloved wife of George Pabst, at her home, 301 S. Kedzie-av., June 15. Interment Saturday at 2 o'clock, June 17, to Graceland Cemetery. Burial private. Please omit flowers.

SCOTT—At his residence, 3118 Groveland-av., June 14, Joseph Scott. Funeral Friday, June 16, at 10 a. m., to Oakwoods. Terre Haute and Tampa papers please copy.

VRESER—June 13, at 1:30 p. m., Johanna, widow of the late Adolph Vreser, aged 80 years 2 months, beloved mother of Mrs. Emma Kunzel, Lillie, Adolph, John, and Minnie. Funeral Thursday at 2:30, from residence, 1714 Malpose-st.

ZENDER—Kunigunda, Zender, beloved mother of Nicolas, Katherina, Mary, and Annie, aged 66 years. Funeral from 1479 W. 12th-st., Saturday, June 17, at 9 a. m., to St. Francis' Church, and from there to St. Boniface Cemetery.

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SOCIETY MEETINGS.

ILLINOIS MASONIC ORPHANS' HOME—The annual picnic in aid of the I. M. O. H. will be held at Burlington Park, Saturday, June 17. See tickets for train schedule.

FRIDAY, JUNE 16, 1899.

Science and Mummies.

There are two kinds of curiosity. There is the curiosity of the man of science who wishes to pry out the secrets of nature, and, if possible, to enlarge the regions of the known at the expense of the unknown. There is, on the other hand, the morbid curiosity of the frequenters of museums and other resorts where objects and persons having any relation to crime or notoriety are exposed to public view. The intention of certain scientists of New York to exhibit the mummified body of Aitmarhoke, the little Eskimo girl who died recently, is unworthy of the high standing of Columbia College. The idea seems to be more in accordance with the methods of a dime museum. It can subserve no useful purpose from a scientific point of view.

Beneficent Germs.

In an article in the June number of the Nineteenth Century on "Beneficent Germs" Dr. Gabbett shows that the devil is not so black as he is painted. All germs are not of the atrocious character charged against them. There are beneficent germs which produce our beer, wine, brandy, and vinegar, leaven our bread, ripen our cheeses, help our digestion, are indispensable to the digestion of herbivorous animals, produce saltpeter, and render the soil fit for supporting the life of plants. Even the process of putrefaction, which is also due to germs, is a necessity for our existence, because if decomposition were to cease the supply of available materials to live on would soon be exhausted and life itself of all kinds come to an end. The planet Mars has been stated to be free from germs, and Dr. Gabbett shows that if this be so then there are no other Martian inhabitants of any kind.

Earthquakes.

The troubles of the West Indian Indies are not confined to those due to the agency of man. The remarkable earthquake shocks in the Island of Montserrat, which lasted from 1 a. m. till 6 a. m. on the 17th of May, recall the great earthquake in the seventeenth century which destroyed Port Royal, said to have been the wealthiest and wickedest spot on earth at the time. In Montserrat, one of the Leeward Islands, there are said to have been no less than forty-five separate shocks, some of which were of about two minutes' duration, and numerous houses and trees were thrown down as if by cyclonic force. It is the frequent recurrence of these earth tremors which prevent the West Indians from building large stone buildings, and a good deal of the disappointment felt by visitors from the North is due to this apparent lack of architectural ambition. The creoles, naturally enough, prefer safety to elegance.

Hard Blow Before the Cavite Insurgents.

There will undoubtedly be another battle at Imus before the insurgents will be completely defeated, but it is evident that they have suffered a tremendous blow at the hands of General Lawton's forces. General Otis reports that the insurgents lost over one-third of their entire force of 4,000 in the fighting of the last few days. Three of their five cannon have been captured. Though they are said to have an arsenal at Imus, five miles from the coast, they can hardly make any such resistance as they did at the Zapote River. The rejoicing of the resident natives over their deliverance from the rebels is probably genuine, for the insurgents have quartered themselves on the people and have lived by robbing them from the beginning. General Lawton's work proves to be even more brilliant than was at first supposed. He has confirmed his Cuban reputation as an irresistible fighter, and it will not be his fault if the capture of Imus a few days hence does not completely crush the rebellion in the southern provinces.

Gen. Shields Must Keep Off the Lake Front.

The South Park board has acted wisely in refusing permission to erect a statue to General Shields in the Lake Front Park. Its action cannot be construed as disrespectful to the memory of the General. It should, and undoubtedly will, reject any similar application in the future upon the ground, and the proper one, that the lake front is not the place for statues. There is one statue there already which is offensive from the artistic point of view, not in itself as a work of art, but because its location strips it of all dignity, effect, and sense of proportion. The narrow strip of the lake front can never be a suitable place for statues, and no artist would voluntarily select it to show his work. Besides, every statue placed there would be in danger of obstructing the view of the lake which is now so dearly cherished by some property-owners, who are lovers of nature when it adjoins their property. If the friends of General Shields wish to erect a monument to his memory, undoubtedly a site can be found in some of the other parks.

Latest Louisiana Lynching.

How far the spirit of murderous lawlessness can go in the South is well illustrated in the lynching of the negro, Edward Gray, at Reserve, La. A year ago Gray and another negro were arrested on a charge of burglary. The other was lynched last November. Gray was held a year by the authorities and then released because there was no evidence against him. He was sick, but started for home. When he had got as far as Reserve his strength gave out, and he was allowed to sleep on the porch of an outhouse. A mob of white men found him there and hanged him. The men who took the life of this sick negro had none of the usual excuse that are used to shield lynchers. There was admittedly no evidence to show that their victim was other than an innocent man. There was no question of an assault, nor was there any cause for passion. The deed was done in cold blood by men with white faces and hearts blacker than any negro's skin. Most civilized men would scorn to treat a sick animal as these Louisiana voters treated this negro. If the people of Louisiana felt the shame of this exploit as they should they would see to it that every perpetrator of this crime against law and justice paid the utmost penalty for it. Instead of that they will do nothing. They will continue to talk of the "black evil" and ignore the infinitely worse "white evil."

WHITELAW REID ON EXPANSION.

In his address before the graduates of Miami University yesterday Whitelaw Reid handled the subject of national expansion in statesmanlike style. Few speeches of the same length have covered so thoroughly the ground of the nation's present and future duties in the West and East Indies. "It is a fact and not a theory that confronts us," he said. "We are actually and now responsible, not merely to the inhabitants and to our own people, but in international law to the commerce, the travel, the civilization of the world for the preservation of order and the protection of life and property in Cuba, in Porto Rico, in Guam, and in the Philippine Archipelago." This is the vital fact which the little Americans have thus far failed to realize.

Mr. Reid touched the heart of the expansion issue when he said it was useless to quarrel over the responsibility that has come to the nation or to blame this or that person or party for getting it fastened upon us. The vital point is that the responsibility is on our shoulders, and that the only manly thing to do is to address ourselves to the proper solution of the new questions. Instead of telling the Miami graduates how vicious a government they lived under, as Professor Norton of Harvard might have done, he told them that the United States is bound to fulfill its new obligations and that the colleges were the agencies to help and not hinder in this work.

The colleges and the educated classes generally should make it a matter of conscience—painstakingly considered on all its sides, with reference to international law, the burdens of sovereignty, the rights and interests of native tribes, and the legitimate demands of civilization—to find first our national duty and then our national interest, which is also a duty for our statesmen to protect.

New duties must bring new methods. Ward politics was banished from India and Egypt as the price of successful administration, and it must be excluded from Porto Rico and Luzon. Gigantic business interests will reinforce the theorists in favor of a reform that shall really elevate and purify the civil service.

Hand in hand with these benefits to ourselves, which it is the duty of public servants to secure, go benefits to our new wards and benefits to mankind. There, then, is what the United States is to "stand for" in all the resplendent future—the rights and interests of its own government; the general welfare of its own people; the extension of ordered liberty in the dark places of the earth; the spread of civilization and religion, and the consequent increase of the sum of human happiness in the world.

Until the college professors of the United States take up the expansion question in this spirit, and talk to their students as Mr. Reid talked at Miami, they will fall short of their duty to the country. Until the colleges seek to inspire the young men of the nation to accept the responsibilities of the new era and face them seriously and enthusiastically they will fail to do their share of the nation's new duties.

Death on Waterspouts.

It is comforting to know that Oklahoma has discovered a sure cure for waterspouts. The waterspout is a disagreeable thing to have around. Like rattlesnakes, alligators, and other moist and clammy creatures, it is a foe to man's peace of mind and a terror to the gentler sex. Realizing this, the enterprising people of the Oklahoma town of Hennessey have taken systematically to shooting every vagrant waterspout that comes stalking over the plains in their direction. When John Rhoades was a Rough Rider in Cuba he bought four old Spanish cannon at bargain counter prices and took them home for this especial purpose. The Hennessey Council now employs him at $50 a month to protect the town from waterspouts by means of his cannon, which are heavily charged with salt and stationed at the four sides of the town ready for instant use. Day before yesterday the town would have been swept away by an approaching waterspout if John had not mounted his horse, rode swiftly to the cannon on the threatened side, and discharged a half bushel of salt at forty rods into the whirling black mass. The enemy succumbed instanter, as it has done on three previous occasions this spring. Proof of the efficacy of the salt cure for waterspouts may easily be seen in the fact that the Town of Hennessey has not perished once since its Council adopted this mode of defense. It now remains for the scientists to tell us why salt is so deadly to waterspouts. In the meantime measures should be taken to secure all the old Cuban cannon and fortify all towns threatened with waterspouts, cyclones, and other uncanny creatures of the air, for the Hennessey people have firmly refused, in the interests of humanity, to patent their great invention.

DEATH OF RICHARD P. BLAND.

Richard P. Bland, who represented his district in Missouri in the Forty-third to the Fifty-third and again in the Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth Congresses, died at Lebanon, in that State, yesterday in the 64th year of his age. Politically he died in 1896, killed by a cabal of politicians in the Democratic National convention of that year. His political career began in 1873, when he was elected to the Forty-third Congress, and for more than twenty years he was a conspicuous figure in the Democratic party.

If any man deserved well of his party it was Bland. He was its logical candidate for the Presidency, but he was deliberately sacrificed in the interests of a man with not a tithe of his ability and with no record of service. While Mr. Bland was not sound on the financial question, he had fought the battle for silver in a manly and honest way, which is more than can be said for Bryan, and his bitterest enemies never questioned his personal integrity. At the opening of his Congressional career he favored greenback inflation. He subsequently introduced the first bill for the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1, and in 1877 again introduced a free coinage bill, which, as amended in the Senate, was the law until 1890. As an original silver man and as the author of the Bland bill he deserved well of his party. He was the leading candidate for the Presidency in the convention of 1896. In every way he was a superior man to Bryan, but the Missouri gang did not wish a candidate who was strong and honest and could not be used by them. It defeated him for the first place. Then, with ineffable meanness and cruelty, and in spite of his own request, it presented him as a candidate for the Vice Presidency, knowing that he could not be nominated, as a ticket with both candidates from west of the Mississippi would be absurd. His double defeat ended his career as a politician and he has scarcely been heard from since 1896.

His defeat is a conspicuous illustration of the hypocrisy and malice of politicians, but it did not reflect upon the ability or honesty of the man. One may well believe, as is charged by his friends, that this insult and cowardly injury done to him to advance the selfish schemes of Missouri politicians and the political ambitions of a clamorous charlatan were the occasion of the illness which has now resulted in his death.

Keating Plan Killed.

The pernicious resolution of Trustee Keating, changing the time of electing teachers from June to December, has been disposed of by the Board of Education by reference to a committee which will properly hang it up. The teachers for the coming school year will be elected two weeks hence, as they always have been, and they will not have to wait until next January to know whether they are to continue in their present positions. They can go home and enjoy the long vacation and return to their duties with one element of uncertainty removed, and they will do better work in consequence. It is to be hoped that during the long vacation more embarrassments may be removed. It would be an excellent opportunity for the superintendent, his assistants, and the trustees to get together and compare notes to see if there be not some way in which they can work more harmoniously and get the school system upon some more solid basis than it is now.

EXCLUDING AUTOMOBILES.

The order passed by the South Park board on Wednesday excluding automobiles from the parks and boulevards under its control was not so drawn as to apply to bicycles, but even so it is a prohibition of more than doubtful wisdom. The administration of this board has always been characterized by scrupulous solicitude for the protection of the public in its enjoyment of the parks. There is more than room for doubt, however, as to whether that solicitude has not in this instance led to action which is extreme and unwise.

Automobiles of one sort or another have been seen at frequent intervals on the boulevards and in the parks during the last year, and with the exception of a certain kind, the noisy explosions of whose engines were obviously obnoxious, none of them appears hitherto to have been interfered with. The chief reason for the present interference is the fact, not that any accidents have as yet been occasioned by them, but that horses, especially when driven by women, have in a considerable number of instances been frightened, and that the park authorities feel unwarranted in allowing this risk to continue.

The action, however, seems uncalled for. Horses in the city have been obliged to accustom themselves not only to bicycles and automobiles, but to the far more alarming street car. That being so, there is no reason why horses should find the elegant and inoffensive automobiles of the present day impossible associates on the boulevards and in the parks. The automobile is not only the prospective vehicle of the future—as well for pleasure as for business—but in European cities, with their superior pavements, it is the recognized vehicle of the present day. To exclude it from the boulevards and parks of this city, chiefly in the interest of spirited horses and women drivers, would not only be unjustifiable, but would be to shut it out from nearly all the pavements adapted to its use.

It is to be hoped that the board may see its way clear to revise this order and secure adequate protection through proper regulations rather than through prohibition.

PUSH THE FESTIVAL PLANS.

In one way the South Park board's veto of the lake front stadium scheme is a good thing for the autumn festival. It settles the matter definitely, and in plenty of time for the Festival association's committee to find another site. Though the lake front is the ideal place for the purpose, the element of uncertainty due to the adverse court decisions would have been likely to handicap the preparations more or less seriously. The solution of the question by the South Park board's summary action is in this sense a relief.

There are other sites that will answer for the festival entertainments quite as well as the more central one that has been rendered unavailable. The committee has shown its energy and alertness by turning its attention to these immediately. Either the Washington Park club's grounds or the site of the old Coliseum would answer the purpose admirably. There has never been any trouble to get people to go to that portion of the city, as the World's Fair, the Derby, and the Buffalo Bill entertainments have sufficiently proved. There is every means of transportation, with the Illinois Central, the South Side elevated, and the various surface lines. In some respects an outlying site is better than the more central one. There will be less congestion of the streets and more room than could have been secured on the lake front. The committee may be trusted to make the most of such advantages and to adapt itself to circumstances with the same triumphant success as did the World's Fair projectors when in the same predicament.

The way is now clear of all uncertainties and legal obstructions. It should not take long to determine upon the best available site and to begin active work upon the necessary structures. There is no longer a great deal of time to spare if the autumn festival is to be the complete success that every Chicagoan desires it to be. The committee can now cease waiting and worrying and can get down to the more congenial task of construction. Let the plans be laid out on a scale even more generous than before, and let the autumn festival be pushed as the good cause deserves.

RECREATION GROUNDS.

The opening of the playground in Plymouth court, near Polk street, tomorrow evening will do something toward supplying a need which exists in many parts of the city. As Jacob A. Riis has said, it is characteristic of the laying out of cities that the children seem to have been forgotten. It might be added that the recreative needs of youths and older people seem often to have been forgotten also.

Important measures to supply these needs have been adopted by several American cities in recent years. In 1887 the New York Legislature authorized New York City to expend a million dollars annually in providing small parks. Tammany Hall refused to proceed under this permission; but during the Strong administration sites for four new parks in the crowded districts of lower New York were secured by razing the buildings to the ground. Two of these—Mulberry Bend Park and Corlear's Hook Park—were completed and opened, and negotiations were begun for the transformation of an old cemetery on the lower west side into a park. Furthermore, a law was secured at Albany in 1895 providing that every schoolhouse thereafter erected in the city should have a playground, either on the level or on the roof. Finally, to complete the work of his administration in this direction, Mayor Strong appointed a special committee on further small parks, of which ex-Mayor Hewitt was chairman, which made a full report on the subject at the end of 1897. The committee recommended the acquisition of twelve new small parks and playgrounds in different parts of the city, and the consideration of the idea of "a playground and pushcart market as recommended by Colonel Waring," and the opening of school playgrounds out of school hours as "the general places of recreation for the neighborhood." Aside from the areas included in these recommendations, the most crowded portion of New York, that below Twenty-sixth street, now possesses twenty-two small public parks of one sort or another besides three recreation piers.

Boston has likewise been taking action in the same direction. Six years ago a commission was appointed to inquire fully into the subject, and Mayor Quincy has been especially earnest in urging the idea. That city now has "some seventy squares and public grounds, large and small." The Legislature has also recently authorized an expenditure of half a million dollars for the purchase of land for playgrounds, two-fifths of which is available this year, and the current appropriation for the improvement of existing playgrounds is $37,500.

The saying that "crime in our large cities is to the greatest extent simply a question of athletics," and the recognized relation of open spaces to death rates, are the two most obvious reasons for more public recreation grounds. Their value, however, as a stimulus to local feeling and civic pride is not by any means inconsiderable. The fact that, in a district so much in need of healthful forms of outdoor recreation as is the somewhat notorious neighborhood of the Jones School, these should have to be provided through the energy of a primary school teacher and on a vacant lot loaned merely during the landlord's pleasure, emphasizes the demand for some systematic public provision for recreation grounds.

TAXES UNDER TAMMANY.

The idea that a reform and progressive administration means a comparatively high tax rate as compared with that of a corrupt administration is, according to the Commercial Advertiser of New York, receiving conspicuous refutation in that city.

Under Mayor Strong the tax rate rose somewhat, being 2.14 in 1896 and 2.10 in 1897. The people had tangible results, however, to show for this increase. Public property had in many cases been neglected under Tammany and in order to put it in repair unusual maintenance expenses were temporarily incurred, the new scavenger service was organized, parks were purchased, recreation piers built, schoolhouses erected, and numerous other improvements made. Tammany, on coming into power, interrupted the construction of school buildings, allowed the completion of small parks to wait, permitted the street cleaning service to fall below the standard of Colonel Waring, and in general substituted a relaxed administration for one which had been distinctly progressive. Following much loud talk on the subject by Tammany the tax appears to have been slightly reduced last year, but this year, with an enhanced revenue from the Raines law and an increase in the assessed valuation on Manhattan Island alone of $300,000,000, the tax levy promises to be raised 59 points over last year, or to 2.60.

Extra burdens due to consolidation cannot account for this leap in the tax rate, and the people of the metropolis are left to reflect upon the advantages of a government which holds up improvements, provokes a Mazet committee, stands before the general public as the embodiment of corruption, and in face of common distrust levies increased tribute.

The misfortune lies not so much in the higher tax levy itself as in the lack of any ground of confidence concerning its expenditure. The absurdity of consigning the business and social interests of a great city to a corrupt political machine is, of course, no whit less than would be that of voluntarily placing the management of a great private business in the hands of plundering knaves. The few gain dishonestly, others hope to do so, but are necessarily disappointed, and the many whose interests are at stake suffer.

How many generations it will take New York as a city to realize this and act upon it is a significant question.

LONG LIFE AND WORRIMENT.

The recent death of Frank Thomson, the noted railway President, has given a new impetus to the "don't worry" discussion. A New York railway manager is quoted as saying that Mr. Thomson shortened his life at least a dozen years by the intense service he gave to his company. One of the directors of the great insurance company which Henry D. Hyde served is reported as saying that Mr. Hyde gave ten years of his life in the same way. The death of Governor Flower was similar to that of Mr. Thomson. James H. Rutter, President of the New York Central, died in the same way. The list of men whose intense mental activity and executive ability have raised them to the head of great commercial or industrial enterprises and who have died before their time might be lengthened indefinitely. Was it the work that killed them or was it the incidental worry?

One after another of the railway men who achieved great things has been cited to show that the constant exercise of executive ability uses up the vital energy and leaves the body an early prey to organic disease and consequent death. On the other hand, there are many striking cases of great workers who have lived to be old. Almost every man has his theory on the subject.

Chauncey Depew says there is nothing necessarily detrimental to health in the most skillful and intense leadership of great corporations. He attributes the death of such workers to the incidental waste of worry or of irregular habits. Mr. Rutter received warning before his death that he was drawing sight drafts on old age, but he ate irregularly and carried the day far into the night. Cornelius Vanderbilt was free from vices, but he ruined a good constitution by burdening himself with an infinity of details which he could not handle without constant fretting and worrying. A sudden collapse came, and he has since been an invalid. On the other hand, Russell Sage is apparently vigorous at 83 and with more capacity for worrying than any other man in New York City. He seems to thrive on worry and work combined. He agrees with Senator Depew in believing that work does not injure, but rather promotes longevity. It should be noted, however, that both these men are extremely temperate and regular in their habits. Mr. Depew dines out a great deal, while Mr. Sage never does anything that will interfere with his rule of "early to bed." Caleb Cushing apparently defied all laws of health and lived to be nearly 85; he believed in the value of a frequent change in mental occupations. Mr. Gladstone kept the laws of health and also followed Mr. Cushing's plan of recreation. What is the deduction from all these more or less contradictory cases?

It is friction that wears out the machine. Worry is friction pure and simple. Irregular meals, indigestible food, intemperate drinking, late hours, are all sources of friction, of needless destruction of vital tissues. Even the most strenuous work seems to be healthful up to the point where it becomes overwork, and this point depends upon the worker's original endowment of vitality and upon the care he takes not to waste it in other ways. Few men have the vitality to work ceaselessly, and still fewer to work and worry at the same time, while work, worry, and excess combined will kill the strongest. Of all the ways of wasting energy that of worrying is the most unprofitable.

A DEMOCRATIC TEETER BOARD.

The big Democratic State convention in Pennsylvania was big only in numbers and noise. The mountain labored and produced a mouse. The combined Democratic intellect could only formulate a platform which says:

The Democracy of Pennsylvania, in convention assembled, again renewing our pledges of fidelity and devotion to the sacred rights of the people, true to the faith and principles of our party as declared in the platforms of our several national conventions and proud of our matchless leader, William Jennings Bryan, realize that the issues involved in the coming campaign in Pennsylvania are honest government, clean politics, and the redemption of our State from Republican misrule and corruption.

Not a word about 16 to 1, not a word about national expansion, not a word about those cherished declarations of the Chicago platform! Only the routine commonplaces about the "sacred rights of the people," "the faith and principles of our party," "the redemption of the State from Republican misrule and corruption," and "pride in our matchless leader." Every fad of "the matchless leader" was studiously ignored. It was a Bryan convention without 16 to 1 and anti-expansion, which are Bryan's stock in trade. As one of the leaders well expressed it, the platform is "a teeter board upon which all may ride." As the convention indorsed the platforms of all the conventions, State and national, no delusion of belief will prevent its possessor from teetering on the board. "Our matchless leader" himself seems inclined to teeter. In an interview with him printed yesterday he thinks "the campaign is too far away for an expression of sentiment at the present time."

THE proper bathing skirt this summer is an expansion garment, reaching below the knee.

DO BOSTON girls take off their eye-glasses when they are kissed?—Somerville Journal.
They do, doubtless, if preferred. But who wants to kiss a Boston girl's eye-glasses?

ANY horse that will take fright at an automobile and run away is a dangerous animal and ought to be kept out of the parks and off the boulevards.

DO THE solemn old grannies of the South Park board think they are living in the dark ages?

PERHAPS the university instructor who spoke of dentistry as a trade had never paid a large, healthy dental bill.

KENTUCKY continues to lead all the States in the matter of poor feud exhibitions.

A LITTLE less than a year ago Colonel Roosevelt was making the arrangements that resulted in his carrying the Cuban primaries.

IN A MINOR KEY.

Homelike.

"I'll know better next time," said Mrs. Ferguson, speaking of it afterward. "I told George's uncle to consider himself at home in our house."
"Well?"
"Well, it wasn't five minutes afterward that he began to grumble about the cooking."

Probably with Reason.

"I do think Uncle Roger is the most suspicious man I ever knew."
"Why so?"
"He always keeps the drawers of his desk locked for fear he'll steal something out of them himself."

Regard for His Feelings.

The Rev. Dr. Sixthly—"I am sorry I don't see you at church these days, brother Hanscombe."
Brother Hanscombe—"You would be still sorrier, doctor, to see me slumbering and hear me snoring all through your sermons these hot Sundays."

Tommy's Turn.

Tommy—"Miss Upjohn, I want to know the names of the twelve disciples."
His Sunday School Teacher—"Certainly, Tommy. They were Peter, James, John, Andrew, Philip, Thomas, Judas, and—and—I can find the names of the others in a moment——"
Tommy—"No fair lookin'! I knowed you couldn't do it!"

Surface Observation.

"How true it is," remarked the frog pond, "that all things scum to one who waits!"
Still, it grew green with envy of the creek flowing close by.

A Man of Letters.

"The fellow who fixed the alphabet in its present shape," said Rivers, "must have had a strong distrust of greenhorns."
"Why?" asked Brooks.
"Because he arranged it so he could always keep an I on the J."

Failed to Agree.

"What was the opinion of the doctors whom Thummins called to his house the other day for a consultation on his case?"
"He hasn't found out yet. One was an allopath, one was a homeopath, another was an osteopathist, and the fourth was a Christian Scientist."

PERSONALS.

Miss Nettie Husk is city editor of the De Kalb Chronicle.

The Empress of Russia weighs only a little more than 100 pounds.

M. Poincaré, the new French Premier, is a journalist, as are Etienne and Bourgeoise.

Adelina Patti-Cederstrom says that she prefers "Lucia di Lammermoor" to all other operas.

The Queen of Portugal is said to be engaged in the work of translating "Hamlet" into Portuguese.

President John H. Converse of the Baldwin locomotive works is said to receive a salary of $75,000 a year.

The seven daughters of the Archduke Frederick of Austria are capable amateur actresses and frequently give performances for their friends.

Dr. W. G. Grace has disagreed with the managers of the Gloucestershire County Cricket club, for which he has played over twenty-five years, and has resigned his Captaincy of the eleven.

"I often think," said Senator Hanna the other day, "that I am in just about the same fix as the fellow who said that he couldn't be a Baptist because he couldn't get out of the public's sight long enough to be immersed."

William Allen White recalls that Frederic Remington, now famous as a writer and illustrator, used to farm near Eldorado, and the hired men on the farms near Plum Grove made a monkey of him by getting out a bogus warrant for him for horse stealing and telling him the justice of the peace would bind him over. Remington got so scared that he left the country. He has never even passed through Kansas since then, fearing arrest.

At the Peace Conference.

"There is some one giving away the facts concerning our secret proceedings!" exclaimed one official.
"But we haven't really done anything."
"Of course. And that's the damaging fact which has been divulged."—Washington Star.

Sure of One Follower.

"Do you mean to say that you will recognize Aguinaldo as a dictator?" asked the rebellious Filipino.
"I can't help myself," was the sorrowing reply. "I'm the official stenographer."—Washington Post.

Sampson and Schley Day.

It is not likely that Sampson will make any elaborate preparations to celebrate "Schley day." On the contrary, he will probably be ten miles away.—Memphis Commercial-Appeal.

Good at Heart.

Clerk—"I am only waiting for you to raise my salary, sir, to get married."
Employer—"Then don't expect it. I think too much of you."—Detroit Free Press.

Modern Methods of Arbitration.

England is forwarding a whole army of arbitrators to persuade Oom Paul to deed over the Transvaal to John Bull to avert war.—Kansas City Times.

WHO'S WHO AND WHAT'S WHAT.

FRENCH GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDO-CHINA IN BAD REPUTE.—The cable reports that Paul Doumer, the Governor General of Indo-China, is likely to be recalled by the new ministry. M. Doumer was formerly a journalist in Paris, where in 1892 he started the Daily Le Rapide. In conducting his paper he made many enemies, who now take this opportunity of revenge. It is charged against him that he has profited largely from the slave trade in the French colonies. So far as the public record is concerned M. Doumer is given credit for securing a decree from the King of Annam abolishing the slave trade in his territory. The position of Governor General of Indo-China is particularly important at the present time because of the concession which allows the French to extend the Annanmit railroad into China proper. When the breakup of the Chinese empire comes France wants to be in a position to annex some of the territory to her present possessions.

Paul Doumer.

GERMAN VICTORIES IN AFRICA.—Germany maintains in its African Province of Cameroon a standing army in times of peace composed of twenty-eight Germans and 341 natives. It is the victory of this army over one of the native tribes which the Germans are now celebrating. Altogether, there are in the Cameroon country only 253 white men, of whom 181 are Germans. The native population of the Cameroon numbers 3,500,000.

UNRULY CHILDREN IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—Arthur McDonald, specialist in the United States Bureau of Education, has just completed some tables showing the relative percentages of bad or unruly boys and girls in the public schools of Washington. The tables are the result of careful observation of 85,000 children in the public schools of Washington and may be taken as applying with a considerable degree of accuracy to all the schools of the United States. From these tables it appears that there are twenty-two times as many bad boys as girls. In other words, twenty-two out of every 400 boys are unruly, while in the same number of girls there is only one unruly pupil. Boys who are classified as dull are much more likely to be untractable than those who are brighter. Among the dull boys one out of every ten is set down as unruly.

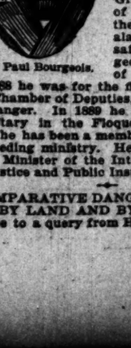
DIAGRAM.
Showing the comparative number of bad boys and bad girls in the public schools.

AMERICAN ELECTRIC CARS IN THE FORBIDDEN LAND.—Only twenty years ago the hermit Kingdom of Corea was opened to civilization. Now it is reported that an American syndicate has completed an electric railway through the main streets of Seoul, the chief city and capital of the kingdom. Seoul is a city of 200,000 inhabitants. Up to 1894 it was one of the dirtiest and most unhealthy cities in the world. There are only a few hundred white people in the city, and they live on the heights about the city walls. In 1882 Corea was first opened to Americans. In 1876 the first foreign treaty ever made by Corea was signed with Japan.

AUSTRIAN PRINCE AND DAUGHTER OF NEW YORK MILLIONAIRE MARRIED.—The wedding on Wednesday of Prince Adolph William Daniel Auersperg of Austria and Miss Florence Ellsworth Hazard of New York has about it many elements of romance. The Prince is the bankrupt scion of one of the oldest and proudest families of Austria. His bride is the daughter of a millionaire manufacturer of tomato ketchup. The Prince squandered a fortune of $400,000 in Vienna. Mr. Hazard started in life by peddling soap powder from house to house. After losing his money the Prince came to New York and became a student in a medical college. Now he has graduated and will settle down to practice in Brooklyn. The Prince, it is said, left debts behind him in Austria amounting to several hundred thousand dollars. These he has promised to pay at once. His bride is only 17 years old. Both the families of the bride and groom are pleased with the marriage.

Austrian Prince and his American bride.

FORMER PREMIER TO TAKE OFFICE UNDER POINCARÉ.—M. Paul Bourgeois, who, it is said, has been offered a portfolio in the new French Cabinet, is one of the most prominent of French statesmen. He is now serving as one of the French representatives at the peace conference. He was born in Paris in 1851 and has been in public life with hardly an interruption since he was 25 years old. In 1895 he was himself Premier. When Jules Grévy was President of the republic and there was general alarm for the public safety of Paris Bourgeois was at the head of the police force. In 1888 he was for the first time elected to the Chamber of Deputies, defeating General Boulanger. In 1889 he became an Under Secretary in the Floquet Cabinet. Since then he has been a member of almost every succeeding ministry. He has been successively Minister of the Interior and Minister of Justice and Public Instruction.



M. Paul Bourgeois.

COMPARATIVE DANGER OF TRAVELING BY LAND AND BY WATER.—In response to a query from Havana, Ill., it may be stated that many more people are killed and injured each year in railway accidents than lose their lives in disasters on the ocean and lakes. The report of the life-saving service shows that only twenty-two lives were lost as the result of marine accidents during 1898 and only 845 since 1871. The official reports prepared for the government show 6,437 deaths resulting from railroad accidents in the year ending on June 30, 1897, 4,522 of the persons who lost their lives being neither passengers nor trainmen. Of the passengers 222 were killed and 2,726 were injured. It would appear from these figures that it is more dangerous to travel by land than by water, but most dangerous of all to stay at home and walk on the railroad tracks.

GERMANY PLANNING FOR A WORLD EMPIRE.—Some of the Russian papers have discovered and announced to the world the plans which Emperor William of Germany has for enlarging his empire. In 1897, when the new agreement between Austria and Hungary expires, they predict that Germany will be in a position to step in between them and eventually take possession of the territory of both. By that time also they think the sick man of Europe will be ready to make his last will and testament, and what can be more likely than that he should put into the hands of his dear friend, Emperor William. They see in the Emperor's recent visit to the Holy Land the foreshadowing of his dire purpose. Why did William visit the Sultan, and why is he encouraging the emigration of Germans into Asia Minor if he has not some such sinister object in view?

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S PROSPECTIVE EMPIRE.

The map shows the territory which, in the opinion of the Russians, the German plan of annexation includes.

REPRESENTATIVE OF VENEZUELA IN PARIS.—José Andrade, who is now in Paris attending the meetings of the Venezuelan boundary commission, is a brother of the President of Venezuela. For some time he has been Ambassador to the United States. The cable reports that his mission is to patch up a long-standing quarrel with France growing out of the boundary question. In the semi-occasional revolution of 1892 foreign residents of Venezuela suffered great loss. These losses the government of Venezuela was slow in paying. Finally the foreign Ambassadors in Caracas recommended to their respective governments that a tribunal be appointed to pass upon and enforce the payment of these claims. As a result the President of Venezuela ordered the French and Belgian Ministers to leave the country. Not for nine months did France send a diplomatic representative back to Caracas, and then only at the repeated request of the government of Venezuela. Germany sent a squadron of warships to enforce the collection of the claims held by her citizens.

José Andrade.

SITUATION IN THE PHILIPPINES.

It daily becomes more evident that strong reinforcements are needed in the Philippines.—Buffalo Courier.

One year has passed and we are no nearer the end of the war than we were when we began it.—Memphis Commercial Appeal.

Aguinaldo's despotism tempered with assassination is placing itself before the world in its true light.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

One wonders why the Filipinos do so much work in building intrenchments. They never defend them.—Portland Oregonian.

The half-hearted ones who question the advisability of annexation must be made to hold their peace. Their time is not now, if ever, for the honor of our flag demands that our nation shall not learn the meaning of the word "retreat."—Waukegan Sun.

It is not probable that direct disaster will fall upon our arms, but that is not the question at issue. The people of the United States want peace and they desire it soon. They know that the Schurman commission cannot secure it; that it will require soldiers, guns, ammunition—a display and a use of armed force sufficient to show the Tagalos that insurrection is hopeless and to prove to the other Filipinos that the United States is a great power—not a Spanish imitation.—Minneapolis Times.

DUE TO THE TRUSTS.

The banana trust has slipped up, but the pie trust will probably be able to hold together by its crust.—Baltimore Herald.

A brewery trust with a billion of capital suggests a large amount of water, to say nothing of the froth.—Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune.

It will be noticed that when anybody testifies that trusts are a good thing he manages to say that they are a good thing—for the trusts.—Sioux City Tribune.

Generally speaking, the wages of sin is death, but it must be confessed that now and then the wages of sin has much the appearance of fat dividends on highly watered stock.—Cairo Bulletin.

"Is it true," asked the cadaverous man, "that there is to be a pie trust?" "There has been one for more than a hundred years," answered the fat man, "and every four years we hold an election to see who shall run it."—Indianapolis Journal.

It is well known to all who keep abreast with the machinations of the Democratic leaders that that party has consorted with trusts for years and more than once has conspired with trusts to aid them in campaigns and in legislation.—Decatur Republican.

Diplomacy and Crime.

If the wretch who sold secret information to the representatives of another country is a base scoundrel, how are we to describe the parties who bribed him to commit that infamy? We imprison the malefactor who steals a piece of jewelry—perhaps to save his children from starvation—and we punish the "fence" who purchases from him the proceeds of his criminal activity. Is there another law for the "diplomat" who goes to a foreign capital and there entices a subject of the power to which he is accredited to dishonor himself and to betray his people and his government? Are these practices recognized as permissible under the code of diplomacy? Do nations set up embassies, legations, etc., at foreign capitals with the understanding

REID ON NATIONAL DUTY.

ADDRESS OF THE NEW YORK EDITOR AT MIAMI UNIVERSITY.

Responsible to the World for Order and Progress in the West Indies and the Philippines — Cannot Evade or Escape the New Obligations—Closing Exercises at Knox College—Large Graduating Class—Other Commencements.

Oxford, O., June 15.—The culmination of the diamond anniversary jubilee of Miami University was witnessed today, when a class of sixteen men was graduated and Whitelaw Reid of the class of 1856 delivered the commencement address upon "Our New Duties."

The attendance today was the largest since the week's exercises began. Never in its history had there been such a large percentage of Miami's graduates present as upon this occasion.

Whitelaw Reid's address was substantially as follows:

"With the ratification of the peace of Paris our continental republic has stretched its wings over the West Indies and the East. It is a fact and not a theory that confronts us. We are actually and now responsible, not merely to the inhabitants and to our own people, but in international law, to the commerce, the travel, the civilization of the world, for the preservation of order and the protection of life and property in Cuba, in Porto Rico, in Guam, and in the Philippine archipelago. Shall we acquit ourselves like men in the discharge of this immediate duty or shall we fall to quarreling with each other like boys as to whether such a duty is a good or a bad thing for the country and as to who got it fastened upon us?

"Nothing in human power can ever restore the United States to the position it occupied the day before Congress plunged us into the war with Spain or enable us to escape what that war entailed. No matter what we wish the old continental isolation is gone forever. Whithersoever we turn now we must do it with the burden of our late acts to carry, the responsibility of our new position to assume.

"But when the Stars and Stripes at last bring the order and peaceful security they typify, instead of wanton disorder, with all the features of savage warfare over which they now wave, we shall then be confronted with the necessity of a policy for the future of these distant regions. It is a problem that calls for the soberest, most dispassionate, and most patriotic thought. The colleges and the educated classes generally should make it a matter of conscience—painstakingly considered on all its sides, with reference to international law, the burdens of sovereignty, the rights and interests of native tribes, and the legitimate demands of civilization—to find first our national duty and then our national interest, which is also a duty for our statesmen to protect.

"We have reached two conclusions that ought to clear the air and simplify the problem that remains. First, we have ample constitutional power to acquire and govern new territory, absolutely at will, according to our sense of right and duty—whether as dependencies, as colonies, or as a protectorates. Second, as the legitimate and necessary consequence of our own previous acts it has become our national and international duty to do it.

"Development of power and trade are the least of the advantages we may hopefully expect. The faults in American character and life which the little Americans tell us prove the people unfit for these duties are the faults that will be cured by them. The recklessness and heedless self-sufficiency of youth must disappear. Great responsibilities, suddenly devolved, must sober and elevate now, as they have always done in natures not originally bad throughout the whole history of the world.

"The new interests abroad must compel an improved foreign service. On great occasions and in great fields our diplomatic record ranks with the best in the world. At the same time, in fields less under the public eye, our foreign service has been haphazard at the best and often bad beyond belief—ludicrous and humiliating. The harm thus wrought to our national good name and the positive injury to our trade have been more than we realized. We cannot keep realising them now, and when the American people wake up to a wrong they are apt to right it. More important still should be an improvement in the general public service at home and in our new possessions. New duties must bring new methods. Ward politics was banished from India and Egypt as the price of successful administration, and it must be excluded from Porto Rico and Luzon. The practical common sense of the American people will soon see that any other course is ruinous. Organic business reasons will reinforce the theorists in favor of a reform that shall really elevate and purify the civil service.

"Hand in hand with these benefits to ourselves, which it is the duty of public servants to secure, go benefits to our new wards and benefits to mankind. There, then, is what the United States is to 'stand for' in all the resplendent future—the rights and interests of its own government, the general welfare of its own people, the extension of ordered liberty in the dark places of the earth, the spread of civilization and religion, and the consequent increase of the sum of human happiness in the world."

WOMEN LEAD AT WOOSTER.

They Capture the Three First Honors for the First Time in the Institution's History.

Wooster, O., June 15.—[Special.]—The twenty-ninth annual commencement of the University of Wooster took place today. For the first time in its history the three first honors of the college were captured by young women—Elisabeth Reed, Elizabeth Bechtel, and Bertha Cunningham, all of this city. The class numbered forty-one.

Harry M. Crooks of Gilman, Ill., read a poem, entitled "Light Triumphant." The Rev. George B. Safford of Onarga, Ill., was in the post-graduate class. One of the graduates in the school of oratory is Ruth Rea Thompson of Tokio, Japan.

The Board of Trustees conferred the following honorary degrees:

LL. D.—James Wallace, St. Paul, Minn.; the Rev. J. C. Halladay, Zanesville, O.; the Rev. D. R. Workman, Leaman's Place, Pa.; the Rev. James D. Paxton, St. Paul, Minn.; the Rev. S. Hall Young, Alaska.

Ph. D.—Mrs. Ella A. Bolles, West New Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y.

CLOSING EXERCISES AT KNOX.

Large Class Graduates in the Galesburg Commencement—List of Those Obtaining Degrees.

Galesburg, Ill., June 15.—[Special.]—After a week of pleasant exercises the fifty-fourth annual commencement of Knox College concluded today with the graduating exercises in Central Church.

A large class was graduated today. The speakers on the commencement program and their subjects were as follows:

Sibley (with second honors), "Ruskin as a Political Economist," Mabel Warren Baxter; oration, "Two Wars," William Arthur Reed; oration (with first honors), "The Scandinavians in America," John Philip Sonneberg; master's oration, "A Greek Modern," Nelson Walcott Willard; doctor's oration, "Poetry and Its Influence," W. Hamilton Spence.

Following is a partial list of the degrees conferred:

Degree of A. M.—Ralph T. Edwards, Galesburg; Willard, Galesburg.

Degree of M. S.—Harry A. McClymont, Chicago.

Degree of M. L.—Mary F. Williamson, Galesburg.

Doctor of Laws—John H. Finley.

Doctor of Divinity—The Rev. Isaac Cornelisson, Washington, Ill.; the Rev. J. A. Adams, Chicago.

Doctor of Literature—The Rev. W. H. Spence, Galesburg.

The Board of Trustees accepted the resignation of Dr. Finley as President, passed resolutions commending his services, and elected him a member of the board. A committee was appointed to secure a President. Professor Thomas R. Willard was elected to serve meanwhile as dean.

Three professorships were established: A Bateman professorship in mental and moral science, in honor of Newton Bateman; the Patterson professorship of history and economics, in honor of Dr. R. W. Patterson of Chicago; and the Comstock professorship of mathematics, in honor of Professor M. L. Comstock.

HONORS WON AT NOTRE DAME.

Large Graduating Class at the Famous Catholic University—Many Illinois Students.

Notre Dame, Ind., June 15.—[Special.]—Notre Dame University closed its fifty-fifth scholastic year today. The exercises were held in Washington Hall. James J. Trahey of Michigan City read the class poem. J. J. Fennessey of Boston, Mass., delivered the valedictory. The degrees and medals were presented by Bishop Spalding.

The closing exercises at St. Mary's Academy were held at 11 o'clock. An interesting musical program was presented, of which the singing of Miss Casanave was a feature. Miss Anna Quinlan's thesis, "The Rule of Common Sense," was a remarkably clever paper.

A striking feature of the program was the humorous bachelor thesis delivered by twelve minims dressed in caps and gowns.

Bishop Spalding made the closing speech and presented the medals and degrees to the graduates.

HUNDREDS RECEIVE DEGREES.

Enormous Graduation Class at the University of Pennsylvania—Its One Hundred and Forty-third Year.

Philadelphia, Pa., June 15.—[Special.]—Six hundred and forty-five students of the University of Pennsylvania received their degrees and went forth from the Academy of Music this morning as graduates after four years of study. The exercises at the academy marked the close of a week's ceremonies that pertained directly to the graduation of the class of '99 and the 143d commencement of the university.

The entire body of the academy was filled with the graduating classmen. They wore the insignia of their college rank, the cap and gown, and marched from the street through the stage door and thence to the auditorium. Expectant parents, friends, and relatives were crowded into every place of vantage in the tiers of balconies, and on the stage were seated the Provost, Charles C. Harrison, the trustees and faculty of the university, and the invited guests, as well as the orator of the day, Hampton Carson, and the Rev. Joseph May, L.L. D., who pronounced the invocation.

DR. ANDREWS SPEAKS AT ALBION

Chicago School Superintendent Delivers Commencement Oration at the Michigan College.

Albion, Mich., June 15.—[Special.]—The concluding exercises of the thirty-sixth annual commencement of Albion College were held today in the first Methodist Episcopal Church. A class of thirty-two was graduated in the College of Liberal Arts. Alfred L. Gosling of Marcellus delivered the valedictory and Miss May Agnew of Chesaning the salutatory.

The commencement oration was delivered by Dr. E. Benjamin Andrews. His subject was "Moral Lack in Higher Education." The address was pronounced the finest heard here in many years.

The conferring of degrees by President Ashley followed. Honorary degrees of D. D. were granted to the Rev. John Sweet, Owosso, and the Rev. L. E. Lennox, Reed City. The sophomore Greek prize was awarded to Miss Mary Rowley, Shelby. First honors for the Peter Mulvaney German prize went to Miss Marian Hanlon, Middleton, and second prize to Sydney Lynch, Marengo.

Professor R. C. Ford receives leave of absence for two years to pursue his studies at the University of Munich. Professor C. L. Brewer of Wisconsin becomes physical director next year.

CULLOM AT AUSTIN COLLEGE.

Illinois Senior Senator Addresses a Large Audience at the Effingham Commencement.

Effingham, Ill., June 15.—[Special.]—The Austin Opera-House was filled tonight on the occasion of the eighth annual commencement exercises of Austin College. There were forty-six graduates in the different departments.

Senator Shelby M. Cullom was the orator of the occasion, and pleased the audience with his eloquence, logic, and wit.

Henry B. Kepley, President of the College board, presented the diplomas.

This year has been the most successful one in the college history.

Harvard to Honor Cambon.

Washington, D. C., June 15.—The French Ambassador, M. Cambon, is about to receive from the University of Harvard the degree of LL. D. in recognition of the services he performed in the negotiations which restored peace between the United States and Spain. Harvard has conferred this degree on President Cleveland, Mr. Bayard, and other noted public men, but this is probably the only instance in which the Ambassador of a foreign power has received such an honor from a leading American university. The Ambassador will go to Boston on the 20th, and later will be escorted to Harvard by Governor Wolcott and other State officials. The conferring of the degree occurs on the 28th.

SEQUEL TO A SECRET WEDDING.

Suit of Mrs. A. L. Kuehmsted for a Divorce Reveals a Romance of Cornell.

The suit brought by Mrs. Jennie Kuehmsted for a divorce from her husband, A. L. Kuehmsted of the Charles E. Gregory company electrical supply house, 58 Clinton street, now on trial before Judge Ball, is the sequel to a romantic and secret wedding at Ithaca, N. Y., in 1889, when A. L. Kuehmsted, a student in Cornell University, who stood at the head of his class and was prominent in college athletics, married Jennie M. Van Nordenburg, the 15-year-old daughter of one of Ithaca's prominent lawyers.

For almost two years after the secret marriage no one heard of it. At last the youthful husband, at that time 22 years of age, was graduated from the university, and almost on the same day his wife gave birth to a child, now called Vivian. The fact of the secret marriage was then announced. Kuehmsted having inherited almost $100,000 from his father, a retired merchant of Oshkosh, Wis., who died without learning that his son had been married.

The complainant alleges cruelty at their residence, 823 Kedzie street, and asks the court for part of the $100,000 which the defendant had inherited from his father. The defendant has filed a crossbill alleging that he had not been cruel to the complainant, but that the fault of any existing domestic unhappiness which was alleged by the complainant rested with her and resulted from her conduct.

BOARD DEMANDS TAX RETURNS.

Formal Call on Assessors to Send In Reports by July 1—Church Property Exempt.

The County Board of Review has formally notified the Board of Assessors that the assessment returns of the First Ward must be submitted for review on or before July 1. The Assessors say the delay was occasioned by the difficulties of putting a new and complex revenue law into operation. Their time was taken up by property-owners, who asked and who by law were entitled to personal explanations. This delay had induced the Assessors to make time privileges that exempted property-owners from the penalty for neglect to file.

Complaints that church property is not assessed are groundless, as the law so provides. Father Kelly told Assessor Gray that the Catholic Church was perfectly willing to pay taxes on property owned by it and not used for strictly church purposes. Particular reference was had to some buildings in Kedzie avenue.

Marquette, on Lake Superior,

is one of the most charming summer resorts reached via the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway.

Its healthful location, beautiful scenery, good hotels, and complete immunity from hay fever make a summer outing at Marquette, Mich., very attractive from the standpoint of health, rest, and comfort.

For particulars apply at city ticket office, 95 Adams street, Chicago.

GIVES DEGREES TO 500.

NORTHWESTERN'S COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES AT AUDITORIUM.

Prizes for Scholarship and Honorable Mention — Graduates in Literary, Medical, Dental, and Law Departments—The Rev. Dr. James Monroe Buckley Delivers the Address on "Unproductive or Unutilized Culture"—Other Events.

The forty-first annual commencement of Northwestern University was held at the Auditorium last evening. More than 5,000 people were present and 500 degrees were conferred. The commencement address was delivered by the Rev. Dr. James Monroe Buckley of New York City, editor of the Christian Advocate. His subject was "Unproductive or Unutilized Culture."

President Henry Wade Rogers conferred the degrees on the graduates of the literary colleges, the medical, dental, and law schools, and announced the awarding of prizes for scholarship. F. W. Parsons received first prize in the department of political economy, G. D. Cleworth in oratory, G. T. Nesmith was awarded a fellowship in the College of Literature and Fine Arts, F. J. R. Mitchell received the first prize for the best thesis, and Miss Clara Greenough, Miss Stella Gardner, and Miss Ethel Westwood received honorable mention in the Woman's Medical School.

The distribution of degrees was as follows:

Bachelor of Arts	80	Pharmaceutical Chemist	5
Bachelor of Philosophy	14	Graduate of Pharmacy	78
Bachelor of Science	22	Doctor of Dental Surgery	171
Bachelor of Letters	15	Doctor of Medicine (Women's Medical)	80
Master of Arts	5	Total	490
Master of Philosophy	4		
Master of Science	2		
Doctor of Philosophy	3		
Doctor of Medicine	64		
Bachelor of Laws	51		

Dr. Buckley's Address.

Dr. Buckley spoke in part as follows:

"Against the sneer of the cynic, the calculations of the utilitarian, and the jealousy of the proletarian, results have justified the expenditure of time and brain power and wealth on the part of the patrons of universities and colleges, the endowers and the faculties of such institutions.

"But considering the time taken in the preparation and prosecution of these studies the question has often been raised whether the normal results have been achieved by the alumni as a whole. This inquiry suggests the theme, 'Unproductive or Unutilized Culture.'

"Culture includes the systematic training of the whole man, and the storing in his mind of the essence of all knowledge acquired by the human race, and the details of that peculiar to his age and time. Neither knowledge nor training alone is worthy the name of culture.

"The prosperity of any free country needs a class of able, educated, enthusiastic, but self-mastered, men, who will know when their chief duty is to obstruct, to destroy, or to reconstruct; men who have ideals, but are not idealists; men who, whatever they are, will remember that they must be familiar with the works of those who are called to the one or the other of the various forms of activity, extend to them kindly recognition, and do as they have done or resist them if necessary. If educated men were thus to examine themselves, the majority of the unlearned would fall in with them, and those who did not would find adverse sentiment like a wall before them. Progress would not be so swift as it is at times, but it would meet with fewer reactions and retractions.

"The vital importance in a republic of discrimination on the part of educated men is shown by the fact that in anything short of a revolution a monarchy is a much more stable government than a republic. The condition of the old world today, no less than its history and that of all republics, confirms this proposition. This government is in reality a joint partnership of thirteen previously established governments. Hence our State governments thus far have been our bulwarks. It is true that they made secession possible, but they also made it possible to overthrow it.

"An ignorant and untrained people is only fit to be ruled, and if not subjugated from without it will engender despots from its own body. The growth of systematic culture is the measure of the progress of any people."

Meetings of Alumni.

The annual reception and banquet of the Northwestern University Alumni association was held in the evening at the Auditorium. Professor James Taft Hatfield was toastmaster. The principal address was delivered by Mr. Henry Wade Rogers on "The University Guild."

The Alumnæ Association of the Northwestern University Woman's Medical School held its annual meeting at the college, 333-339 South Lincoln street. A resolution was adopted indorsing Marie J. Mergler as Dean of the college.

Kenwood Institute Convocation.

The convocation of the Kenwood Institute was held last evening at St. James' Methodist Church, Forty-sixth street and Ellis avenue. The address was delivered by Professor Thomas C. Chamberlain, on "The Function of Science in Secondary Education." There were thirty-six graduates.

Colonel Parker's Farewell.

Colonel Francis W. Parker, retiring principal of the Chicago Normal School, delivered his farewell address last night at the school, Sixty-eighth street and Stewart avenue. The Rev. R. A. White responded on the part of the school and its patrons. Colonel Parker will be the principal of the school of pedagogy founded by Mrs. Emmons Blaine.

TO ANNOUNCE A LARGE GIFT.

President Harper Expected to Tell of More Funds Promised at University Convocation.

The program and features of the twenty-ninth convocation of the University of Chicago were announced yesterday. President Angell of the University of Michigan will deliver the address of the convocation, which will be held on the graduate quadrangle on July 1, at 3 p. m. His subject will be "The Old College and the New University."

It is expected that President Harper will announce on this occasion a large gift as part of the $3,000,000 which must be raised before Jan. 1, 1900. He has refused to give any hint of the amount or of the donor, but it is stated his recent trip to New York had for its object the obtaining of a subscription to the endowment of the university.

The Phi Beta Kappa address will be delivered by Professor Cyrus Northrop of the University of Minnesota. His subject will be "The Kind of Education This Country Needs." On July 4 President Augustus H. Strong of the Rochester Theological Seminary will deliver an address on "Changes in Theological Thought During the Last Half Century."

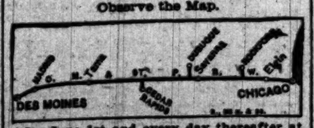
LARGE DEAL IN NEWSPAPERS.

George S. Graves Sells Interests in Orange Judd and Other Journals to Herbert Myrick.

Springfield, Mass., June 15.—Probably the largest transaction in agricultural journals ever made in this country took place in this city today, when George S. Graves sold his interests in the Phelps Publishing company of this city and Chicago and the Orange Judd company of New York, Chicago, and this city to Herbert Myrick and associates.

DIRECT LINE TO DES MOINES.

Observe the Map.



On June 1st and every day thereafter at 6:15 p. m. the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Ry. will run a first-class sleeping car from Union Passenger Station (Adams and Canal-sts.), Chicago, arriving at Des Moines at 5 a. m. Passengers may remain in sleeper until 7:30 a. m. City ticket office, 95 Adams-st.

WILLIAM J. BRYAN IN CHICAGO.

Free Silver Apostle Jocosely Declares All Chicago Platform Democrats Look Alike to Him.

"All Chicago Democrats look alike to me," said William J. Bryan yesterday when asked which side the Harrison feud his sympathies were with. After a pause he amended the assertion by adding:

"I mean all Chicago platform Democrats."

Although this might indicate a leaning towards the Altgeld faction, as its organization name is "Chicago Platform Democracy," Mr. Bryan sought to show his friendly feeling for both by calling on Mayor Harrison and the ex-Governor.

He declared there was no special significance in his visit. Asked what he thought of the effort of the Jeffersonian Democratic league to demonstrate that free silver coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1 is no longer a live issue, he said:

"Whatever some people may think now, I am satisfied those who believe in the Chicago platform will be strong enough to carry its reaffirmation without making an alteration in any part of it. I believe planks will be added opposing imperialism and a large standing army, denouncing the trusts, and declaring against entangling alliances with any other nation."

He went to Missouri last night and will attend the funeral of Richard P. Bland.

John P. Altgeld went South on the Illinois Central road last night, his destination, so he said, being New Orleans. He declared his trip was solely in the interest of private business, but the Harrison politicians claimed they were in possession of evidence which showed he is off on some important political mission.

James A. Quinn, the Democratic manager of the Twenty-fourth Ward, has gone on the warpath against Vincent H. Perkins, North Town Supervisor, and Turney Ashby, an employé of the Board of Assessors, both of whom have been prominent in the politics of the ward.

"I told Perkins this morning," said Quinn, "the doors would be opened at 7 o'clock on Saturday night, when the ward club meets to elect officers, and he had better bring all his friends, as mine would be there, and we would see who was on top in the ward."

All the friends of the Mayor in the ward seem to be with Quinn in his fight.

CONSPIRACY IN MEIER CASE.

Inspector Hunt Says Police Have Sufficient Evidence to Indict Two Men.

Inspector Hunt last night, at the conclusion of a long conference concerning the Meier murder at the Englewood Police Station, said:

"We have sufficient evidence now to secure an indictment against two men whom we know were actively concerned in the crime."

When the Inspector was asked the nature of the evidence he refused to divulge the information, but a detective is known to have made an important discovery during the day relative to the ownership of the leather straps with which Meier was bound by his murderers. The police are satisfied they are close to the conspiracy which resulted in the murder, and the leather straps with which the old man was found bound were secured by one of the conspirators. The police say there were four persons so closely concerned in it that the four would all be indictable.

A detective was given explicit directions as to the neighborhood in which he should make the search for the maker of the straps, and it was he who found out where the straps came from and the probable manner in which they reached the hands of the men who committed the murder.

As a result of the fact evidence was discovered against certain persons whom the police have not had in custody as witnesses. Not less than twenty men from the Hyde Park and Englewood districts, including four men from the Central Station, were all detailed on the task of locating or tracing the two men who were seen in the vicinity of the Meier house the day he was killed.

The statement was made also the police had discovered something concerning the guidebook to France and Italy that was found on the table in the room where Meier was murdered. This statement Captain Haas denied.

SAYS MRS. E. GEER WAS PAID.

Mother of Mrs. William Gillis Explains the Wedding Breakfast Episode at Kinsley's.

Mrs. Griffin, the mother of Miss Josephine Griffin, who was married to William Gillis on Wednesday morning, and whose wedding breakfast at Kinsley's later was said to have been interrupted by Mrs. E. Geer, with a claim for payment for a dress, yesterday paid Mrs. Geer the amount which was owing her and also explained that the bill was not for the wedding dress, but for other work, payment for which was not yet due according to contract.

Mr. Gillis said he met Mrs. Geer in the hall at Kinsley's and assured her that if her claim was valid he would see it was paid. Beyond this he had no connection with the case. The guests at the breakfast knew nothing of Mrs. Geer's presence in the building.

Both Mrs. Griffin and Mr. Gillis deny there was any constable in the case.

ALLEGED TRICK OF SILVER MEN.

Lockout of Smelter Trust Said to Be Due to a Scheme to Market the White Metal.

Denver, Colo., June 15.—[Special.]—A new phase has developed in the smelter men's strike. The statement is made that the trust smelters have gone into the lockout, owing to a combination to force the price of silver to a point where the trust can market heavy stocks of the white metal.

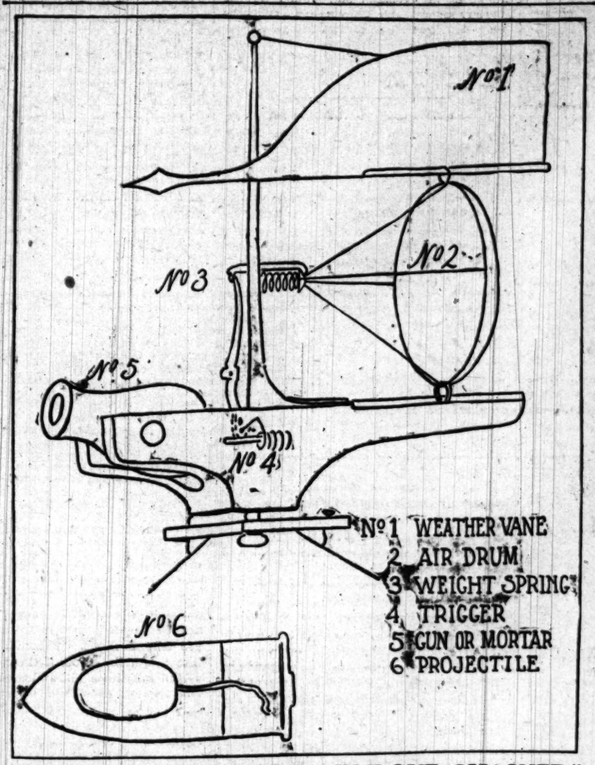
GUNNING FOR CYCLONES.

CHICAGO ARTIST READY TO SPLIT "TWISTERS" INTO ZEPHYRS.

Offers to the Government an Air Trigger, Automatic Device Which, He Avers, Will Make a Sieve of the Funnel-Shaped Cloud and Let Out the Wind — Would Charge Monarchies 100 Per Cent for Protection — Inspired by a Hunter.

The invention of the "cyclone annihilator" is announced by E. D. Betts, an artist, whose studio is at 24 Adams street, Chicago. The device has been offered to the United States government by the inventor, who asserts it will blot out cyclones in every instance, leaving no bad effect. He makes his offer to the government with some provisos, but asks nothing in the way of pecuniary compensation. The invention was made in the interest of humanity, he says, and if the government wishes to benefit the people by providing them with these annihilators he will turn over to it his patent rights.

The annihilator is a small cannon with a weather vane and an air trigger. The weather vane is for the purpose of aiming the cannon, which rests upon a vertical pivot. When a cyclone approaches the vane turns the cannon so it points directly at the funnel-shaped cloud. When the wind reaches a velocity of sixty-five miles an hour it will spring the trigger and fire the cannon. The projectile fired into the revolving cloud will throw it off its balance and it will scatter into a harmless zephyr.



MODEL OF AUTOMATIC "CYCLONE SMASHER."

Source of Inspiration.

Mr. Betts says he got his inspiration from a story of a hunter who was overtaken on a prairie in Iowa by a tornado. The storm was bearing down on him with such speed he had no chance to get into a cyclone cellar. The only other thing to do was to take a shot at the gyrating column. He let go both barrels and then tried to say some short, quick prayers. The funnel quit twisting, stopped stock-still, and slowly spread out on the sky like the smoke from a river tug, and floated gracefully away.

It was only yesterday Mr. Betts read of an Oklahoma town where a cannon and a cannoneer are kept on duty to look out for and shoot holes in any cyclone that approaches the town.

"That's my device exactly," said Inventor Betts, "with the difference that I do not need a cannoneer. Suppose this Oklahoma artilleryman is not at his cannon, what would happen to the town when the twister came? With my automatic machine the twister can't steal any marches."

In a letter on the subject Mr. Betts says:

"Once more we have witnessed the direful effects of the merciless cyclone, and once more the dollar-hunting denizens of the earth realize the importance of some scheme to cheat this soulless monster of its prey, and once more do I offer to this government 'of the people and for the people' my device for annihilating said twister."

The terms on which he offers his patent rights to the government are that the annihilators be furnished to the people at cost. He also provides that other republics shall have the machines at a profit of 10 per cent, but that monarchies shall be made to pay a price that will yield 100 per cent profit. For himself Inventor Betts asks nothing.

Cyclones and Churches.

It was the original intention of Mr. Betts that his machines should not be placed within a mile of any church, "as such an act would be sacrilegious, churches being under providential protection." On thinking it over Mr. Betts concluded as follows:

"But I can now see wherein my zeal overbalanced my better judgment, and I will therefore withdraw that clause and recommend that they be placed on churches free of charge."

The cannon, or mortar, which Mr. Betts would employ has a caliber of two inches. The projectile is of rubber containing an explosive charge and a fuse, so it will explode when it reaches a vital spot in the tornado. An air drum is attached to the trigger. When a pressure of twenty-one pounds to the square inch is exerted on the drum by the wind it yields, releases the trigger, and fires the cannon. The cost of such a machine Mr. Betts puts at $10.

Mr. Betts avers unlimited faith in the annihilator.

"I should not hesitate to face the most destructive twister with a common pistol," he says.

The principle on which the annihilator depends for its efficacy has been familiar to generations of seafaring men. When a ship is threatened with destruction by a waterspout, which is a sort of water-logged cyclone, it is the custom to send a cannon ball, if the ship possesses ordnance, through the column of water, causing its instant disintegration.

TO PLAY "HAMLET" IN HEBREW

Performance on June 21 for the Benefit of the Anshe K'Nesseth Israel Congregation.

"Hamlet" will be produced in Hebrew on June 21 at the Metropolitan Opera-House, Jefferson and O'Brien streets, under the auspices of the Anshe K'Nesseth Israel Congregation. The location is in the heart of the local ghetto.

Hamlet will be portrayed by B. Tomashysky, a Russian, short and round. He is an actor by profession and has won some fame by translations from dramatic authors from Shakspeare to Hoyt. He brings Ophelia and two professional histrions from New York. The rest of the company is made up from local amateur talent.

The performance is for the benefit of the congregation, which hopes to install a steam heating plant in the synagogue at Judd and Clinton streets with the proceeds. County Commissioner Kallis and Alderman N. T. Brenner are managing the production.

Want a diamond or a watch? You can own one on our easy terms. Loftis Bros., 100 State.

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—the Pure Kind.

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Delivered in pints or quarts—if you write, call or telephone.

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Works, 38th, Butler & 39th Streets. Telephone South 820.

SUSTAIN CRUELTY CHARGES.

Sweeping Reforms Recommended by Legislative Committee for Michigan Girls' Industrial Home.

Lansing, Mich., June 15.—[Special.]—The special committee which investigated the charges of cruel treatment of inmates of the Industrial Home for Girls submitted a unanimous report to the Legislature today. The committee finds all the charges sustained and recommends that the Governor remove from the Board of Guardians Mrs. A. M. Bliss of Saginaw and Mrs. A. P. Smith of Flint, who were members of the board during the time the alleged cruel treatment was inflicted.

It is also recommended that two women not over 50 years old be appointed to succeed them, and that the plan of appointing a resident member of the board be abandoned, for the reason that such resident member is prone to regard the home as a local instead of a State institution.

The further recommendations of the board are that the reorganized board appoint a man and his wife as superintendents of the home to succeed Superintendent Sickels; that corporal punishment be abolished; the total abolition of strong rooms in the basement of the buildings; the abolition of the so-called "Scarlet Letter" mode of punishment of wearing bandores marked "Thief," "Liar," etc., or the sealing of the mouth with surgeon's plaster for any offense; the abolition of solitary confinement for longer periods than two days, and then that such confinement be in the inmate's room and not in the "solitary" room; the abolition of hot baths, as a means of punishment; the abolition of the use of handcuffs and shackles; a change in the rule requiring silence, except when inmates are in the school room, leaving them free to converse at other hours; the abolition of the lever lockage of all rooms at night from the first floor of the building, lest there be loss of life in case of fire.

HEARS OF M'CARTHY'S WORK.

Baxter Board Continues Its Investigation into Street Paving Repairs—Doherty on the Stand.

Investigation into the transactions between the city and Contractor John McCarthy in the matter of street paving repairs was resumed by the Baxter committee yesterday. It was shown the city paid McCarthy $117,000 for such work during 1898, that the dispute over measurements, which resulted in the city making its own repairs, led to an investigation by the city, and that the report of the experts in the matter showed the contractor's figures were from 20 to 40 per cent in excess of theirs.

M. J. Doherty, Superintendent of Streets, said nobody had offered to do the work cheaper than McCarthy. He showed the cost of materials and labor to be about $1.15 a square yard, but said the contractor did it for 60 cents. He did not see how McCarthy made a profit. The city now pays about $1.40 a square yard. He added, however, that the city would save money by letting the work to the lowest bidder. He never had heard of collusion between the contractor and inspectors. Emil Rudolph, W. R. Getting, and E. A. Halsey testified as to the discrepancies between the experts' and the contractor's measurements.

Irving Washington, city purchasing agent, explained how he purchased paving block, etc. In amounts of $200 and over, he said, he advertised for bids. He said the cost of materials now was greater than a year ago.

Attorney Kitt Gould controverted the charge made by Druggist Voltmer the day before with reference to the prosecution of the latter for violating the State pharmacy law. He denied he ever demanded money from any one for settling cases out of court.

D. K. Hand, who runs a resort in Stony Island avenue, told how he had been sued by waiters whom he did not employ, in Justice Wines' court at Winnetka.

The committee probably will adjourn for a week's recess tomorrow. Contractor McCarthy is in Indianapolis and has sent word he will come before the committee.

STEAMER TOURIST ASHORE.

Caught in the Storm at Midnight—Excursion Party Is Safely Landed.

St. Joseph, Mich., June 15.—The steamer Tourist was overtaken by the storm and driven ashore two miles up the St. Joe River at midnight. More than 100 passengers were on board, and they began arriving in town at 2 o'clock this morning, walking in through the storm. Their arrival stopped the searching parties. A band excursion had filled the steamer to its capacity, and in coming down the river the rudder was broken. The boat was caught in the current and carried against the bank not long after the furious squall had swept the river. There was a panic on board, but it was soon allayed, and when it was seen that the boat could not be floated the passengers got ashore as best they could. This is the third accident the Tourist has had this season. It was burned to the water's edge last fall and rebuilt anew.

Alleged Jury Bribery Case Today.

Former Bailiff John Dwyer of Judge Hutchinson's court will be called for trial before Judge Burke today on a charge of attempting to bribe Thomas Kerwin. Kerwin was a juror in Judge Hutchinson's court about a year ago. He will testify, it is said, that Bailiff Dwyer suggested that he might profit by favoring the defense in a street railroad damage suit.

Beautiful Complexions by Using

Champlin's Liquid Pearl, pink or white, 50c. Wholesome, delightful; marvelous results.

Diseases that are aggravated by the severity of Winter are best treated during the early Summer. —Munyon.

NOW IS THE BEST TIME to treat Rheumatism of long standing. The sufferer has the advantage of a natural, fresh diet; can exercise in the open air, and avoid the ache and pain starting days of winter. He has no set backs. Prof. Munyon guarantees that his Rheumatism Cure will relieve any form of Rheumatism including lumbago and sciatica, in a few hours, and absolutely cure in a few days. Price 25 cts.

NOW IS THE BEST TIME to treat all Kidney diseases and troubles; the sufferer has the benefit of better diet, purer air, with no disagreeable weather to combat. Prof. Munyon can produce more than 20,000 testimonials to prove that his Kidney Cure will cure all forms of Kidney complaint and in many instances the most serious form of Bright's Disease. Price 25 cts.

NOW IS THE BEST TIME to treat most effectively and most speedily Catarrh and like diseases. The afflicted have a real home, quicker and there is no danger of taking cold to delay cure. Munyon's Inhaler is a positive cure for Catarrh, Hay Fever, Bronchitis, Asthma, and all ailments that affect the throat and lungs. The new Hard Rubber Inhaler is easily charged, and is always ready for use; it can be carried in the vest pocket. It is unbreakable and unspillable. Price, $1.00; at all druggists.

Munyon's Remedies—37 in number—are at all druggists; mostly 25 cents each. Munyon's Doctors examine and give advice free.

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The Best Coffee in the judgment of most coffee lovers is a proper blending of real Java and real Mocha.

Most "Java and Mocha" isn't genuine; the real article is a surprise to those used to imitations.

Our Best Java and Mocha is the best money can buy; over half our customers demonstrate their opinion by buying it.

39 cents a pound.

Our entire stock is invariably priced on the lowest basis consistent with quality.

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Quick delivery.

One thousand dollars Reward!

Offered to any railroad that now operates better dining-cars than those on the Santa Fe Route Chicago & Kansas City. Verdict to be rendered by general traveling public

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Refreshing.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

A few drops added to half a glass water refreshes and invigorates.

Genuine bears name Horsford's on wrapper.

IN THE SOCIETY WORLD.

WEDDING OF MISS FANNIE SMITH AND EX-JUDGE GEORGE A. TRUDE.

Ceremony Is Performed at the Hotel Metropole by the Rev. Dr. H. W. Thomas — Nuptials of Miss Ruby Teasdale and J. Foster Atwood and Miss Rilla A. David and Arthur L. Bentley—Marriage Announcements —Personal Mention.

The wedding of Miss Fannie Smith, daughter of Mrs. Sidney Smith, and ex-Judge George A. Trude took place yesterday at the Hotel Metropole, the Rev. Dr. H. W. Thomas performing the ceremony in the presence of relatives only. The bride was given away by her cousin, Mr. Sidney Smith. There were no attendants. Mr. and Mrs. Trude left for a trip to Minnetonka and Duluth and on their return will stay at the Metropole until Aug. 15, when they will go to spend a month on Mr. A. S. Trude's ranch in Idaho.

The wedding of Miss Rilla A. David and Mr. Albert Luther Bentley took place last evening at the residence of the bride's brother, Dr. Cyrenius A. David, 325 Belden avenue. The Rev. A. M. White of Austin officiated, assisted by the Rev. O. H. Cessna, pastor of Wesley Church. The ceremony was followed by a wedding supper. Mr. and Mrs. Bentley left for a trip in the East.

Miss Alice Wrenn, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Wrenn, and Mr. Frederick Franklin Norcross will be married on Monday, June 26, at noon at the First Baptist Church, South Park avenue and Thirty-first street.

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Toolen announce the coming marriage of their daughter, Miss Nettie Toolen, to Mr. P. J. McNulty on June 28 at the Holy Angels' Church, Oakwood boulevard and Vincennes avenue.

Miss Ida L. Dixon, 1349 Jackson boulevard, will give a reception tomorrow afternoon for Miss Julia L. Callahan, whose wedding to Mr. Thomas Bagley will take place on next Wednesday.

The annual picnic of the Long, Scott, and Short clubs, three young women's clubs, will take place tomorrow at Joliet at the summer residence of Mr. H. N. Higinbotham. The members of the clubs number about sixty-five and over thirty guests have been invited. The party will be chaperoned by:

Mrs. H. R. McCullogh, Mrs. Paul Morton,
Mrs. H. N. Higinbotham, Mrs. J. T. Harahan,
Mrs. Melville E. Stone, Mrs. J. H. Long.

Mrs. Eudora Blanding Harbers, 4348 Greenwood avenue, will sail for Germany on July 6.

Major Lee M. Olds, 4809 Madison avenue, who recently returned from Cuba, has gone to Ohio for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Potter, 4800 Ellis avenue, will sail for Europe on Monday, June 26.

Mr. and Mrs. Morris Henoch of La Porte, Ind., are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Louis H. Henoch, 4624 Indiana avenue.

Mrs. M. J. Smith and her granddaughter, Miss Mara Belle Wilson, 55 Fifty-third street, who has been at school in New York all winter, returned to this city yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. William R. Linn, 2709 Michigan avenue, have gone to their summer residence at Nantucket, Mass.

Mr. and Mrs. Allan C. McIlvaine, whose wedding took place on April 24, are at home at 4742 Lake avenue.

St. Paul, Minn., June 15.—[Special.]—Miss Ruby Teasdale, daughter of Mr. W. T. Teasdale of this city, and Mr. J. Foster Atwood of Chicago were married at the bride's residence this afternoon. Miss Hubbell of Kansas City was maid of honor and Mr. William Ruffner of Chicago was best man. The Rev. Wallace H. Buttrick of Albany, N. Y., read the marriage service. After a wedding supper Mr. and Mrs. Atwood left for the West.

MASS MEETING DATE CHANGED.

Now Planned to Have Teachers' Protest Voiced in Central Music Hall on June 25.

The Committee on Arrangements for an educational mass meeting to consider the present school crisis met yesterday morning and slightly changed its plans. The members decided to postpone the date of the meeting until a week from Sunday, to have more time to get good speakers, and in the meantime to associate with themselves representative women from the various women's clubs. It was decided to ask the women's clubs to take up the matter, to avoid all appearance of political bias. An amplified committee will meet this morning. It is expected a call will be issued soon and Central Music Hall engaged. Among those present at the meeting yesterday were Mrs. Mary R. Plummer, Mrs. Charles Henrotin, Edwin A. Munger, and Mrs. Alzina P. Stevens. Edwin A. Munger said:

The mass-meeting idea was suggested to me by others, and as I agreed with the suggestion I promised to lend my assistance. The woman's clubs of the city probably will have charge of the meeting. The chief protest that will be made is against the alleged discrimination shown against women in higher positions of the public schools. It is the same animus that brought out the Harper bill. The women think they are entitled to fair representation and have decided to take this means of agitating the question before the public.

The Committee on Drawing of the Board of Education met in the afternoon, with Trustee Schwab in the chair. The report had been circulated that the question of Miss Josephine Locke's retirement would come up, but owing to the absence of Superintendent Andrews no definite action was taken. The committee adjourned till Monday at 4 p. m. Dr. Andrews will be asked to present his recommendations in writing to that meeting that definite action may be taken.

GIVE JOY TO 25,000 CHILDREN.

Volunteers of America Make Their Annual Picnic at Washington Park a Great Success.

Twenty-five thousand children attended the annual picnic given yesterday by the Volunteers of America in Washington Park.

At 8 o'clock children packed the Waverly Theater, 456 West Madison street. They were of all colors, classes, and previous condition of cleanliness. At 9 o'clock a band struck up "A Hot Time," and down the street surged a mass of scrambling boyhood followed by express vans packed with the girls. The cordon of police succeeded in saving only the pavements. At the corner of State and Madison streets a large fruit stand was swept clean. The police attempted to interfere, but the boys used their blue backs for stepladders and stole apples over their heads. Coins tossed by the people on the streets disorganized the army, and the line was reformed only when the small change had given out.

At the Randolph street station of the Illinois Central the children took three trains for the park. Fifty-seventh street awoke to the tumult, and exercises at the university had to be suspended for half an hour. At the park the children charged on the refreshment booths, and for two hours the quartermasters worked on emergency orders. The lunches had been put up in boxes by the mothers of the public school children. Other refreshments were contributed by grocers and ice cream dealers.

At 5 o'clock all throats were in the last stage of hoarseness, and the cavalcade slowly moved homeward. The most successful picnic ever given by the Volunteers was over.

Westfield College Exercises.

Westfield, Ill., June 15.—[Special.]—The twenty-ninth annual commencement exercises of Westfield College were held this afternoon. The annual address was delivered by Dr. J. P. Tandis. The diplomas were presented and degrees conferred by President W. S. Rose. The following faculty was elected: Professor W. S. Rose, President; Miss Sarah Newell of Bristol, Ind., woman principal and professor of modern languages and literature; W. R. Shuey, professor of mathematics; Charles M. Givens, professor of natural sciences; Professor C. E. Bigelow, principal of business department; Miss Ida Gossage, teacher of shorthand and typewriting; Miss Carrie Rumple, musical director; Miss Jessie Newgent, elocution.

London's Big Directory.

The last issue of the London (England) Directory, it is said, weighs eleven and a half pounds.

Hotel St. Louis, Lake Minnetonka.

Is a most delightful place to spend all or a portion of the summer. Excursion tickets now on sale via the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway. Ticket office, 95 Adams street.

A GLIMPSE OF THE FUTURE.

"My dear madam, pray give me a light."—Meggendorfer's Humoristische Blaetter.

TELL PLANS FOR RESCUE HOME.

Father Huntington and Mrs. Thomas Grover Speaks to Women at the Auditorium Hotel.

Father James S. Huntington addressed a meeting of women in the parlors of the Auditorium Hotel yesterday afternoon, and further details of the proposed rescue home were given out by him and by Mrs. Thomas Grover, who has been at the head of the movement among the women of Chicago. The location of the home, Mrs. Grover stated, has been selected, in a quiet district on the North Side. It will accommodate twenty women, with three or four attendants. The cost of maintenance will be about $55 a month.

Father Huntington said that the churches have done little or nothing to rescue the women for whom it is proposed to erect a home.

"When Christians refuse to give shelter and aid to these women," he said, "it is a mockery to Christianity."

Father Huntington advocated more than one house, in order that the old and the young might not be compelled to mingle.

Shaw and Henderson at Cornell.

Mount Vernon, Ia., June 15.—[Special.]—The forty-second commencement of Cornell College marks the end of the most successful year in its history. Governor Shaw delivered the commencement address before a large audience. Congressman Henderson conferred degrees. Fifty-four degrees were conferred in the regular course and sixty in the special departments. President King announced that $250,000 of the $350,000 additional endowment had been raised. Lectureships in American history and Christian missions are new endowments.

SHORT STORY OF THE DAY.

Her Gallant Cavalier.

"I think him the embodiment of chivalry and gallantry," said Ethel Hunt enthusiastically.

She was a dark-cheeked, diamond-eyed girl of 18, with braids of blue-black hair coiled around the back of her small, Grecek-shaped head, and a color as rich and velvety as the side of a July peach.

"Humph!" said Aunt Sara. "I've heard girls talk so before, and it generally ended in one thing."

"For shame! Aunt Sara," cried Ethel, coloring up to her eyelashes. "I only mean, of course, that he is an agreeable companion."

Now, this Aunt Sara was no spectacled spinster of an uncertain age, nor portly, pillow-shaped widow, with the photograph of her dear departed husband worn, locket-shaped, upon her bosom—but a pretty young woman of four or five and twenty, with bright blue eyes and hair all streaked with golden gleams, who was engaged in the congenial occupation of making up her wedding clothes.

"An agreeable companion—of course," said Aunt Sara. "Look, Ethel, do you think white Maltese lace or French blonde, with a heading of Roman pearls, would be prettiest for this berthe?"

Aunt Sara knew when to drop a subject and when to hold on to it. But while Ethel was stitching the quilting of French blonde on to the white silk dress her young aunt's mind was busy upon the topic she had apparently abandoned.

"The disagreeable fellow," thought Aunt Sara. "He has somehow heard that Ethel has money, and he is determined to win it. If she could only see him in his true light; but I know what a perverse thing a woman's heart is. Just as sure as I attempted to tell her what he really is, she'll make up her mind that he is the finest and least appreciated personage on the face of the earth. And I did so want her to keep her heart whole until Everard Grafton comes to be C harles' groomsman! Everard Grafton is worthy of a Princess!"

And Miss Sara Martell sat and sewed away in absorbed silence, without speaking a word for the unprecedented period of fifeen minutes.

"They say he is perfectly intolerable at home," she said to herself. "Clara Waters was there once and heard him rating his sisters fearfully because the beefsteak for his late breakfast was a little overdone. I only I could manage it that Ethel should see him in his true light."

She sat and thought a while longer—and suddenly the color bloomed into her cheek, the dimples into her chin. She started up.

"Ethel," she said, "I'm sure you must be tired of sitting over that everlasting stitching. I've got to go over to Susy Morand's to borrow a pattern; it will be just a pleasant walk for us."

"To Miss Morand's?" Ethel was vexed with herself, but she could not help the telltale blood that surged into her cheeks. "Is n't it rather early? Only 9 o'clock!"

"Early? Not a bit. Susy and I are so intimate we don't mind curl papers and calico wrappers. Get your hat and come along, quick."

But, in spite of her exhortations to speed, Sara Martell smiled to herself to perceive that Ethel Hunt lingered long enough in her own room to change her black lace breast-knot for a becoming little butterfly bow of rose-colored ribbon and to rearrange the dainty tendrils of silky black hair that drooped so caressingly over her low, broad forehead.

"She thinks we shall see Julian Morand," she thought to herself. "Well, perhaps we shall. I am putting myself entirely into the hands of Luck and Chance."

But when they reached the Morand mansion, instead of ringing formally at the front door, Miss Martell went around to the back porch, a pretty little entrance, all shaded with honeysuckles and trimped vines.

"I always go in here," said she, nonchalantly, in reply to Ethel's remonstrating glance. "Sue Morand and I are just like sisters."

"Sue Morand," a blooming girl of 18, was in the kitchen, making apple pies.

"The pattern? Of course, you shall have it!" she cried. "Just wait a minute until I get it."

"I'll go with you," said Sara. "Ethel, you'll not mind waiting for us here?"

"Not in the least," said Ethel. And she sat down by the window, where ivies, trained in bottles of water, were creeping like green jewels across the crystal panes of glass.

"Sue! Sue!" She started as the voice of her preux chevalier of the evening before came roaring down the back stairs. "Confound you all, down there, why aren't my boots blacked? Sue! Mother! Nell! what's become of my breakfast? You must think a man has nothing to do but to lie here and wait all day for you lazy folks to stir around!"

There was no reply as he paused, apparently expecting one. "Mother" was down in the garden under the big green sun-bonnet, gathering scarlet-cheeked tomatoes for dinner. "Nell" was in the front yard picking red-veined autumn leaves out of the gold and russet drifts that lay like treasures of precious stones upon the grass.

Sue was shut up among the mysteries of "patterns" innumerable, with Miss Sara Martell. Ethel Hunt sat coloring and half-frightened, the sole auditress of Mr. Morand's objurgations.

"I know there's some one down there!" he shouted. "I can hear you breathe and your dress rustle. Just like your ugliness not to answer a fellow! Do you hear, Sue? Black my boots, quick. I'm waiting for them!"

And "bang! bang!" came the useful articles of wear in question down the winding stairway that led into the kitchen.

Poor little Ethel! She half rose up, then sat down again, piteously undecided what to do—and even while she hesitated, with color varying like the red and white of the American flag in a high wind, the door at the foot of the stairs flew open and in stalked Julian Morand, sallow and disheveled, with unkempt hair and beard, fretfully curved mouth, and a most unbecoming costume of a soiled Turkish dressing gown, faded, pearl-colored nether garments, and stockinged feet, thrust into dirty red morocco slippers.

"I say, you!" he snarled out; "why don't you——"

And then, perceiving to whom he was actually addressing himself, he started back, turning fiery red.

"Miss Hunt!"

And, with a downward glance at his toilet, he fairly turned and fled, the skirts of his Turkish dressing gown floating like red and orange meteors behind him. And, mortified and terrified though she was, Ethel Hunt could not resist the temptation to break into a peal of hearty laughter.

This, then, was her ideal among men, her gallant cavalier, her "Sir Launcelot" of fancied perfection, snarling at his mother and sisters like an ill-conditioned bear, flinging old boots down the stairs at them, tumbling out of bed at 9 o'clock in the morning, while his mother split kindlings and picked tomatoes out in the vegetable garden! Like some Chinese idol, so fell Mr. Julian Morand off his high pedestal in the estimation of Miss Ethel Hunt.

She told it all to Sara Martell when they were safe at home.

"Aunt Sara," said she, "I am thoroughly disenchanted."

Miss Martell shrugged her shoulders and mentally thanked her lucky stars.

"I could have told you as much before," said she. "These Adonises are like cheap calico—they will neither wash nor wear! Wait until Everard Grafton comes."

"And who is Everard Grafton?"

"The nicest young fellow in the world—after my betrothed husband."

When Mr. Grafton came he so far justified Aunt Sara's encomiums that Ethel really did like him. And Aunt Sara was willing to leave the rest to fate.—New York Daily News.

MARQUISE DE FONTENOY'S LETTER.

[Copyright, 1899, by the Marquise de Fontenoy.]

So extensive are the precautions adopted nowadays to protect the reigning families of Europe from every form of epidemic that cases of smallpox among them are exceedingly rare, smallpox being essentially a malady that is due to overcrowding and filth. Much astonishment, therefore, would be created by the news that the young Grandduke of Hesse is prostrated with this ailment were it not for the fact that one is accustomed to associate the name of the house of Hesse with misfortunes of one kind and another in the shape of scandals, tragedies, and epidemics.

No one can forget that the present Grandduke lost several of his brothers and sisters by diphtheria and that his popular mother, the favorite daughter of Queen Victoria, succumbed to the same fell disease contracted while nursing them. Then, too, the younger brother of the present Grandduke was killed in the most shocking manner by pitching headlong out of a window of the palace, the young Grandduke to this day accusing himself of being the unintentional cause of the accident.

Moreover, there was that dreadful scandal in connection with the late Grandduke and Mme. de Kolomine, wife of the Russian Chargé d'Affaires at Darmstadt, which resulted in the ostracism of the Grandduke by all the other courts of Europe, while previous to that there had been an equally disgraceful affair in connection with the endeavor of one of the immediate predecessors of the present Grandduke on the throne of Hesse to prove that the two youngest children of his consort were not his offspring, but that of one of his wife's chamberlains.

They were treated as illegitimate and repudiated by the Grandduke until the Russian Czarevitch, Alexander, afterwards Emperor Alexander II., happened to catch sight of the girl, to fall in love with her, and to insist upon making her his wife. In fact, I cannot recall any circumstance in connection with the reigning families of Europe that brings more vividly to mind the familiar story of "Cinderella" than the extraordinary change brought about in the fortunes of Princess Marie of Hesse through the heir to the throne of Russia happening to fall in love with her.

Inasmuch as the reigning Grandduke has only a daughter and his sole male relatives are a couple of elderly uncles, one 56 years of age and the other 62, who are each of them morganatically married, some troublesome questions are likely to arise in the event of the Grandduke succumbing to his present illness. The succession of either of his two uncles to the throne will be made conditional upon their agreeing to discard their morganatic wives and to marry a Princess of some reigning family, with a view to providing an heir to the crown. If the elder of the two Princes in question refuses to comply with this stipulation then the succession will pass to his younger brother, Prince William.

The morganatic marriage system has the advantage that the morganatic wife can be put away without any form of ecclesiastical or civil process and constitutes no bar whatsoever to a right-handed marriage to a person of equal rank and status. Thus, for instance, the French Duke of Berry was ecclesiastically married to an English girl of the name of Amy Brown and had several children by her, when, with the object of furnishing an heir to the throne of his father, King Charles X., he was forced to wed that Princess of the royal house of Naples by whom he became the father of the Comte de Chambord, who reigned for a few hours over France as a child under the name of King Henry V. In the same way Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein had a morganatic wife and children living in the neighborhood of Frankfort when he married Princess Helena, third daughter of Queen Victoria, at Windsor Castle.

I could cite many more such cases, and while there is much reason to believe that the Duke of York had really gone through a religious ceremony of marriage with the daughter of Admiral Sir Michael Culme Seymour at Malta, it was not allowed to interfere in any way with his subsequent marriage to Princess May of Teck. Still another instance is that of King George IV., who was undoubtedly married according to full religious rites to Mrs. Fitzherbert at the time when he became the husband of Princess Caroline of Brunswick.

Should both Prince Henry and Prince William of Hesse prefer their morganatic wives to the throne of Hesse, it is probable that an endeavor would be made to transfer the crown to the so-called Cassel branch of the house. The head of this branch, who is known by the title of the Landgrave of Hesse, and who enjoys the style of "Royal Highness," is stone blind, and under the circumstances would probably waive whatever rights he might have in favor of his younger brother, Prince Frederick Charles, who, being married to Princess Marguerite of Prussia, is consequently a brother-in-law of the Kaiser. Of course it would be of great advantage to the latter to have a brother-in-law who is devoted to him on the throne of Hesse, rather than a mere cousin, such as the present Grand Duke, who is one of the leaders of the opposition in the non-Prussian statesmen of the German confederation against Emperor William. Prince Frederick Charles of Hesse, by the by, is the father of twins.

Many, many years have elapsed since any European ruler has died of smallpox, and the only instance I can recall in modern times of a royal or imperial personage being stricken with the malady is that of Princess Mathilde of Saxony, daughter of Prince George, the heir to the throne of Saxony. In the last century, however, two Kings of France, a number of members of the imperial house of Hapsburg, and Queen Anne of Great Britain were among those who died of this malady, while King William III. only escaped through the devotion of his page, young Count Bentinck. The physicians declared that the King would succumb owing to the eruption having refused to come to the surface unless some healthy person who had never had the disease would enter the royal bed and hold the King in his arms for some time. Young Bentinck responded to this appeal, thereby saving the King's life, but naturally contracted the malady himself and had his good looking face disfigured. But he was rewarded by the King by being created Duke of Portland, and overwhelmed with honors, emoluments, and riches. He became the founder of the present Dukedom of Portland.

Lord Brassey apparently is bent upon beating the record of Lord Onslow as the most unlucky of Colonial Governors. Since he has been Governor of the Australian colony of Victoria he has tumbled into the shark infested harbor of Melbourne. He has been three times badly injured in bicycle collisions; he has been pitched off his horse several times, breaking both collar bone and arm; he has stumbled and injured his knee badly on the grand staircase of the legislative palace while going to open Parliament, and now comes the news that while playing the simple and innocent game of tennis he made an unduly energetic swipe at the ball, lost his balance, and fell heavily on his head, hurting himself so much that he is at the present moment confined to his bed. His latest mishap recalls that of Lord Onslow while Governor of New Zealand. The last of his misadventures occurred at the cattle show at Auckland. He was in the act of admiring a prize bull, when the latter without the slightest warning tossed him into the air in such a manner that he alighted on the ground seated in the center of a puddle of extremely foul smelling water.

Lord Leven and Melville, who, while fulfilling his duties as Lord High Commissioner of the Crown at Edinburg, has been entertaining Ambassador Choate and his family at the royal palace of Holyrood in the old capital of Scotland, is that same Ronald Melville who was over here to act as best man to the Duke of Manchester when the latter married Miss Yznaga in New York. Lord Leven has for twenty years past been at the head of one of the biggest Anglo-American banking houses in London, is a Governor of the Bank of England, and a grandson of Henry Thornton, M. P., author of the famous "Family Prayers," and the friend and coadjutor of William Wilberforce. Both Lord Leven's father and elder brother were bankers, and so much of a businessman was the father that he disinherited one of his young sons for having sent his boy to Oxford on the ground that a university career would unfit him for business pursuits.

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TO MAKE CITY BEAUTIFUL

SOCIETY FORMED IN THE INTERESTS OF MUNICIPAL ART.

League Would Fight Smoke, Dirt, Crude Statuary and Paintings, and Ugly Buildings—Plan of Campaign Not Decided On—Meeting Held at Ralph Clarkson's Studio—Committee Named to Complete the Organization—To Include Park Monuments.

The formation of an organization to be known as the Municipal Art league was begun yesterday. Its purpose is to help make Chicago clean and beautiful and free from smoke. It is intended this organization shall pass on all questions of public art and architecture, and lend new ideas now and then to aid in leading Chicago up to where it will be regarded as a thing of beauty.

The meeting to promote this organization was held in the studio of Ralph Clarkson, in the Fine Arts Building. A committee was appointed to nominate a list of candidates for membership in the Executive committee of the league. The Executive committee will be the governing feature of the league. It will be composed of the Mayor and nineteen others, three of whom shall be sculptors, three architects, three painters, a member of each of the three park boards, and six laymen.

The plan of organization adopted declares the purpose to be the providing of "adequate sculptural and pictorial decorations for the public buildings and parks in the City of Chicago, and to promote in every practical way the beautifying of the streets and public places."

Louis Sullivan, who was one of the speakers at the meeting, said the esthetic phase of the work to be undertaken by the league would be largely in the future, and therefore the practical side of it should be considered first. He suggested such work as suppressing the smoke nuisance, the removal of unsightly structures from public places, and keeping the streets clean.

No plan of action was adopted, although several were discussed. The Committee on Nominations will meet today to hasten the completion of the organization. Dwight Perkins was chairman of the meeting and Edgar Cameron was secretary.

CHICAGOANS OFF FOR EUROPE.

Passengers Booked on the Auguste Victoria, Which Sails from New York City.

Following is a list of cabin passengers booked by the Chicago office of the Hamburg-American line for the steamship Auguste Victoria, which left New York on Thursday:

Dr. and Mrs. M. L. Goodkind, child, and maid.
Mr. George Wienhoeber.
Mrs. C. C. West.
Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Fuller.
Mr. Mannie Arnstein.
Mr. Julius Arnstein.
Miss Ettie Arnstein.
Mr. and Mrs. Henry Scherer.
Miss Emma Scherer.
Miss Ida Scherer.
Mrs. Louise Zobler and child.
Mrs. H. Maschke.
Miss Rosa Duer.
Miss Helen M. Pratt.
Miss J. Kremsreiter.
Mr. H. Maschke.
Mr. A. H. Doepke.
Mr. Hugo Brady.
Mrs. Auguste Schwartz.
Mr. John F. Kaminski.
Mr. J. Kremsreiter.
Mr. Joe A. Ranskker.
Mrs. Bravermon.
Mr. Geo. E. P. Dodge.
Mr. J. Corliss Lawrence.
Mr. and Mrs. Henry L. Frank.
Mr. Fernie.
Miss Shillock.
Dr. C. D. Silver.
Dr. S. W. Yutzy.
Mr. William Reimers.
Mr. Carl W. Dow.
Mr. and Mrs. Julius Roeder.
Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Fuchs and child.
Mrs. Mary R. Skiate.
Miss Anna Meyers.
Miss Elizabeth Rice.
Mrs. H. Doepke.
Mr. F. Schwartz.
Mr. C. F. Sandel.
Mr. Heinrich Rickmeier.
Mr. Bravermon.
Mr. W. Chmielewski.
Mr. Frank Maletzki.
Mr. John A. Knoop.
Mr. George H. Heuer.

WILL CAMP AT LAKE GENEVA.

Four Hundred Students to Spend Ten Days Learning to Lead in Christian Work.

The tenth annual session of the students' conference will begin at Lake Geneva, Wis., today. It is held at the Secretarial Institute and Training School Camp, under the direction of the college department of the International committee of the Young Men's Christian association, and will last ten days.

More than 400 delegates will attend from 130 institutions in twenty States. The purpose is to prepare these college men for leadership in organized Christian work among their fellow-students.

Dr. W. W. White of New York and S. M. Sayford of Boston will conduct the Bible classes. C. B. Willis of Milwaukee will direct the music. The platform speakers will be:

The Rev. Maltbie D. Babcock, Baltimore.
The Rev. Charles J. Little, Evanston.
The Rev. E. M. Stires, Chicago.
The Rev. John H. Boyd, Evanston.
John R. Mott, New York.
Richard C. Morse, New York.
Robert P. Wilder, New York.

DINE AND TALK SHOP TONIGHT.

Bimonthly Meeting of Illinois Manufacturers—Senators and Congressmen Among the Speakers.

The bimonthly meeting and dinner of the Illinois Manufacturers' association will take place this evening at the Great Northern Hotel. One hundred manufacturers of the State will be present. President W. B. Conkey will call the meeting to order and introduce William Duff Haynie, who will act as toastmaster. A reduction of telephone rentals and toll charges will be urged by Martin B. Madden and T. K. Webster, while Arthur D. Wheeler of the Chicago Telephone company and William A. Jackson of the Central Union Telephone company will speak for the telephone companies. Senators Cullom and Mason and Congressmen Mann, Foss, and Prince will speak of this market as a place to buy government supplies.

DAILY HINT FROM PARIS.

This blouse, to be worn with a tailor made costume, is in two shades of cambric. The upper part consists of a yoke of white cambric and collar of the same. The epaulets

CAMBRIC BLOUSE.

and barette are of mauve cambric, finely plaited. The body of the corsage is slightly gathered. Back and front are alike. The same corsage can be made of pink or blue cambric, with the yoke always white.—New York Herald.

Commencement at Franklin, Ind.

Franklin, Ind., June 15.—[Special.]—The sixty-fifth annual commencement exercises were held this morning. The Rev. T. Harwood Patterson of the Rochester Theological Seminary delivered the address to the class on the subject, "Every-Day English." There are twenty members of the class of '99, of whom thirteen are residents of this city. The master of arts degree was conferred on two pupils and the honorary degree of doctor of divinity conferred on one.

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MONEY IS NOW CALLED.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO UNION TRACTION PAYABLE IN TEN DAYS.

Payments Under the Underwriting Plan to Be Made June 26 in Chicago, New York, or Philadelphia—President Is Not Yet Named—Local Stock Market Is Featureless—New Produce Bank Is Opened—Dividend on Royal Baking Powder.

Subscriptions to the underwriting of the Chicago Union Traction company were called yesterday to be paid Monday, June 26. These subscriptions are payable at the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank in Chicago, the State Trust company in New York, or the Land Title and Trust company in Philadelphia. This marks the beginning of the end of the deal under which Charles T. Yerkes parts with his holdings of stock in the North and West Chicago Street railroads and under which the operation of the lines of both companies will pass to the new traction company. Subscriptions were taken for $12,000,000 of preferred stock in the Chicago Union Traction company at par, a bonus of one share of common stock going with each two shares of preferred stock subscribed for. The total subscriptions to the underwriting amounted to $12,000,000, and of this $11,000,000 will be paid in cash. Charles T. Yerkes is a subscriber for $1,000,000 of the stock of the new company, and he will not be called upon to pay in his subscription in cash. Under the contract made Mr. Yerkes is to receive $10,000,000 in cash for his holdings of North and West Chicago stock and he will be credited with $1,000,000 in the way of a subscription to the underwriting of the new company, and he will then receive $9,000,000 in cash.

The Chicago Union Traction company will have $2,000,000 in cash in its treasury after paying for Mr. Yerkes' stock holdings, and this will be maintained as working capital and to provide for extensions and improvements and for a change of motor power should it be decided to install electricity in place of the cable on the present cable lines. The intention at first was to issue $15,000,000 of preferred stock, which would have brought in $15,000,000 in cash. It was afterwards decided to issue only $12,000,000, though the other $3,000,000 is authorized and may be issued at any time the directors see fit. The question of a President for the company has not yet been decided, and it probably will not be for some little time. A Chicago man is now under consideration as temporary President of the company. If this man is selected, however, it will be only for reorganization purposes, and as soon as possible thereafter a permanent head of the company will be named.

Stock Market Is Featureless.

The stock market yesterday was dull and featureless. While there was good support in most of the securities traded in, no effort was made to advance quotations except in one or two of the special securities traded in. There is still a good deal of talk of higher prices, but the advances do not come with the rush that some have been anticipating. The market seems to have dropped into a period of summer dullness, which may not be opened until the hot months are ended. There are still a good many who expect to see advancing prices, even during the next few weeks, and they point to the record made last year as proof of their assertion that there may be a big bull movement during the period of the present year when, as a rule, stocks are dull.

Linseed oil preferred broke the low record again yesterday, when it sold down to 41. There were sales of 970 shares of Linseed preferred at 43 high, 41 low, and with a close at 41¾. The common stock, on sales of 635 shares, showed a range from 8 to 8½, with the close at 8.

Outside of the **cattle stocks in the local** market yesterday, though trading in it was extremely limited. The common sold at 38½, and the preferred at 85 to 85½. National Biscuit sold at 43¼ to 47½. Metropolitan Elevated sold at 36½ and North and West Chicago, on sales of 100 shares in each instance, were steady at 245 for North and 198½ for West Chicago.

The imports of merchandise for May were $20,383,628, being $16,546,977 in excess of those for the same month last year. The exports of domestic merchandise for May were $01,252,814, being $17,462,502 less than those for May of last year.

New Produce Bank Is Started.

The Produce Exchange Bank has been opened in the Ogden Building, at Lake and Clark streets. This bank was established by Robert Miller, a banker of Tiffin, O., and it was established for the purpose of offering special facilities for produce men and others doing business on South Water street. Mr. Miller is the owner of a bank in Tiffin. The cashier, who has been named by Mr. Miller, has been for seven years the cashier of the bank at Tiffin. The officers of the new bank are:

President—Robert Miller.
Vice President—T. A. Miller.
Cashier—F. W. Cook.
Assistant Cashier—Albert B. Coen.

The Otis Elevator company, the stock of which is largely held by Chicago people, has declared its regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on its preferred stock, payable July 15.

"Chicago Securities for 1899" has been issued by the Chicago Directory company. It contains more detailed information than any previous volume of the kind regarding local corporations in which Chicago investors are interested. It contains detailed information regarding all of the new industrials which have been organized in the last year in which Chicago men and Chicago capital have figured to any extent.

The Royal Baking Powder company has declared a dividend of 2 per cent for the four months ending June 30 on its preferred stock, payable July 1. Books close June 24 and reopen July 3.

The Denver and Rio Grande railway has declared its regular semi-annual dividend of 2 per cent on its preferred stock.

Closing curb prices on unlisted securities in New York yesterday were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Amalgamated Copper	94	95
Electric Vehicle	108	110
Do pfd	118	126
Kentucky Distilling	17¾	18¼
Do pfd	61¼	63
Otis Elevator	34¼	35¼
Do pfd	85	90
Republic Iron and Steel	17¼	18¼
Do pfd	65	84
Royal Baking Powder	99¾	100

Sales on the Stock Exchange.

Sales on the Chicago Stock Exchange yesterday were as follows:

	Sales.	High.	Low.	Close.
American Linseed	970	43	41	41¾
Do pfd	635	8½	8	8
American Radiator	100	88	88	88
Do pfd	100	100	100	100
American Tobacco	50	38½	38¼	38½
Do pfd	150	86¼	86	86½
Chicago City Railway	4	263	263	263
Chicago Packing	40	12	12	12
Do pfd	150	32¾	32¼	32¾
Diamond Match	100	149¾	149¾	149¾
Lake Street Elevated	50	17¾	17¾	17¾
Lake Street Elevated certif.	150	15	14¾	14¾
Metropolitan Elevated pfd.	100	66¼	66¼	66¼
National Biscuit	50	48¼	48¼	48¼
National Carbon	50	19	19	19
Do pfd	100	82	81¾	81¾
National Steel	650	52	51	51
Do pfd	880	91¼	91	91¼
North American	100	245	245	245
North Side Elevated	50	96¼	96¼	96¼
Street's Stable Car	100	20¾	20¾	20¾
West Chicago	100	119½	119½	119½

ARTIFICIAL SUGAR ADVANCE.

Stock More Flagrantly Buoyant than Natural—General Market Logically Strong on Big Purchases.

[BY H. ALLAWAY.]

New York, June 15.—[Special.]—Prices moved up today, and, although the stock market did not show much activity, and although there were no special features to the trading, decided strength was shown in many quarters. Except in a few stocks, the improvement in quotations was not marked, but investors and bull speculators found ample encouragement in the excellent character of the buying.

In sugar trust and in a few other stocks whose liquidation is going on the day's advances were artificial. Proof of this is to be found in the fact that these stocks went up more and were more flagrantly buoyant than the rest of the market, in which the strength was natural, and in which the price gains were limited because of the conservative buying that was studied rather than aggressive. The general market, however, was logically strong, and was influenced by the purchases of big financial interests and of the larger commission houses.

News developments were few. Crop reports were somewhat more favorable than heretofore, advices from the spring wheat section intimating that recent rains may not do as much damage as has been predicted. No gold engagements were announced, and this was a negatively favorable development. Money continued easy, and nothing happened to disturb the dormant bullishness of the outside public. Once more, the selling was entirely professional, and, in some stocks, was carried on with a good deal of spirit and dash.

Buying by Flower interests was a conspicuous feature, and was generally regarded as anticipatory of the return from the West of Anson R. Flower, who has been absent from this city for the last two weeks. Mr. Flower's return is looked upon in some quarters as a probable signal for new activity on the part of the Flower interests, and it is thought likely that during the coming week or two there will be developments in the Flower stocks of a somewhat sensational character.

Sugar trust's advance was the result of covering and buying by the professional contingent. It was evident that inside interests were trying to further the impression that President Havemeyer's testimony before the industrial commission is a favorable point on our sugar stock. But the same interests who were talking this way today were the biggest sellers of Sugar on the advance. They liquidated a lot of stock above 154 and apparently had plenty of sugar trust for sale around that level.

How the Havemeyer testimony can be considered bullish it is hard to understand. The sugar trust is by no means a full monopoly that it has been and it has found it impossible to crush out an aggregation of competitors who, combined, have a capacity for supplying one-half of the demand for refined sugars in this country. Mr. Havemeyer has testified to this. And, even though he says that the opposition does not amount to much, it would seem that there is enough to keep the trust guessing.

Mr. Havemeyer also said that the trust would continue to pay dividends even though it is making no money. But dividends paid out of surplus hardly constitute a bull argument. Even the largest surplus disappears in time under a constant strain for dividend purposes.

The buying of the traction stocks was of the best character. The Whitney-Widener-Elkins people seem to be getting lines of Manhattan Elevated and Brooklyn Rapid Transit, as well as of their own stock. They have James R. Keene and his following among the room traders short of the whole group and it looks as though they are likely to make these Keene shorts weary before they are through with them.

To spring a traction consolidation story at the present time would be little less than ridiculous. It would mean a wholesale slaughter of the bears. Yet, this is what may be done. Any intimation of this sort would bring about a big rise in the traction stocks. If it should be announced that the Manhattan and Metropolitan interests have arranged a transfer system, we would probably see pyrotechnics in the whole traction group.

IN THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

Prevailing Tendency of Cash and Securities in Wall Street.

NEW YORK, June 15.—The public continued to hold aloof from the stock market and dealings today were almost wholly professional. There was the semblance of strength at one time, due to sympathy with the activity in a small group of specialties, which were bought by large interests more or less identified with them. Prices of the group were advanced and the traders bought the general list, causing small advances all around. But the rise failed absolutely to invite any outside buying, and the important specialties were abandoned during the course of the day. The listless condition that ensued was such as to invite bear aggression. But the bear party apparently suffered from a reasonable lassitude as much as the general public and their operations were not pursued with any vigor or determination. However, the gains at one time established were practically wiped out before the close and net losses are the rule, most of them being restricted to fractions.

Sugar ruled above yesterday's level, rising at one time nearly four points, but closing with a net gain of only 1½. Sugar, Steel, Manhattan, Brooklyn Transit, People's Gas, Manhattan, and Consolidated Gas also enjoyed their period of strength. There was an advance in Tennessee Copper and Rio Grande stocks, and Colorado Fuel was weak late in the day on account of the labor troubles over the new eight-hour law. Colorado Fuel, American Smelting stiffened two points on a few isolated transactions, the officials of the company professing to feel no uneasiness over the strike and alleging that it came at a good time. American Car showed losses of seven points and Pressed Steel Car and Pittsburg, C., C. and St. Louis moved in an erratic manner through a range of several points.

The belief that the outward gold movement is not yet concluded added to the disinclination to buy stocks. The publication of the statement of the Treasury department for May discloses that the total exports for the fiscal year for the first time fell below those of last year at the end of May to the extent of something over $5,000,000. But the exports in June of last year showed a heavy decrease from those of the present year. June exports for this year, which are running much nearer to the record level, may bring the total exports for the fiscal year up to the figures of unprecedented figures.

The continued large level of imports, compared with those of last year, will cause a marked diminution in the country's favorable trade balance for the fiscal year. But it is quite evident that the trade balance will be between twenty and thirty millions over half a billion dollars, which is far above the record. It is also evident that the trade balance will be between twenty and thirty millions over half a billion dollars, which is far above the record. It is also evident that the gold movement will be checked before the end of the fiscal year, when, as a rule, stocks are dull.

Railroad bonds continue to show sympathy with the heavy tendency in stocks, many declines being shown on the day's business. Total sales, par value, $2,679,000.

United States old 4s, coupon, advanced ¼ in the bid price.

The total sales of stocks today amounted to 386,902 shares.

Money on call steady at 2@3 per cent, last loan 2½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 3½@4 per cent.

Sterling exchange steady, with actual business in bankers' bills at 487¾@488 for demand and at 485¼@486 for sixty days. Posted rates, 486½@487 and 488. Commercial bills, 483¾.

Silver certificates, 60¾@62c.

Bar silver, 59¾c.

Mexican dollars, 48½c.

Government bonds firmer, State bonds inactive, railroad bonds irregular.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Jn. 15.	Jn. 14.
Amn. Sugar	7,700	156	152¾	153¾	152
Do pfd	200	118½	118	118¼	
Amn. Tobacco	3,500	97¼	96¼	96¾	97
A. D. Tel.	10	39	39	39	
Amn. Cotton Oil	500	36¾	36	36¾	36¾
Do pfd	100	92¼	92¼	92¼	
Anaconda	2,700	50¾	49¾	49¾	50
Amn. Tin	1,300	38¾	38	38¾	38½
Do pfd	200	84¾	84¾	84¾	84½
Atchison	1,200	17¾	17¼	17¾	17¾
Do pfd	7,200	55¾	54¾	54¾	54¾
Amn. Hoop	400	31¼	30	31	31
Do pfd	450	76¾	76	76¾	75¼
Am. Sp. Mfg. Co.	100	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
Am. Mal. Co. pfd.	100	22	22	22	
Am. St. & Wire.	16,200	61¾	59¾	60	61
Do pfd	1,000	96¾	96	96¼	96
Amn. Car Fdry.	100	75	75	75	75¾
Do pfd	870	98	98	98	
Bkln. Rap. Tran.	48,400	118¾	117¼	117¾	117¾
Balt. & Ohio	100	51¾	51	51	50¾
Do pfd	100	72¾	72¾	72¾	73¼
Man. Smelting	1,500	38	37	38	37
Do pfd	725	85¾	82	85	83
Bkln. Un. Gas	30	140	140	140	138½
Chi. Tel.	500	166¾	164½	165¾	165
Do pfd	200	169¾	169	169	168
Chi. Gt. W.	8,400	18¾	16	18	18¼
Do pfd	2,400	55¾	54	54¾	55
W. C.	250	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	110	United States	46
American	186	Fargo	125

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 2s, reg.	100¾	U. S. old 4s, reg.	112¾
U. S. 3s, reg.	109	U. S. old 4s, coup.	113
U. S. 3s, coup.	109¼	U. S. 5s, reg.	112¾
U. S. new 4s, reg.	130¾	U. S. 5s, coup.	112¾
U. S. new 4s, coup.	130¾	Dist. Col. 3-65s	119

NEW YORK BOND SALES AND QUOTATIONS

	—10 A. M.	TO 3 P. M.
$1000 Atch gen 4s	102¾@2¾	$2000 Met. El 1st	121¾
$3000 do adjmt	82¾@84	$5000 Met. W S 4s	98¾
$7000 A-N W 1st	100	$5000 M K-T 1st 4s	95¾
$2000 Ann Arbor 4s	94	$73000 do gen 4s	67¾@7¾
$7000 Ala Mid 1st	102¾	$2000 do inc	106¼@6¾
$1000 B R T 5s	118	$15000 N Y C & H 4s	115¾
$100000 B-O 3½s	100¾@¾	$1000 N Y O-W 4s	105
$6000 do 4s	102¾@¾	$6000 NY C L S 3½s	102¾
$10000 B-Tnl Ave con	122¾@¾	$5000 do gen 6s	107¾
$1000 Can So 1st	111	$15000 N Y-G 1st	106¼@¾
$5000 do 2d	111	$3000 O R N 4s	103
$8000 Cent Ga con 5s	85¾@86	$9000 O S L con 5s	115¾
$20000 C-N-O 7s	121¾@122	$1000 P-S L E 1st	115
$2000 Chi Gas gen 4½s	95	$15000 P-C Inc	20¾@30
$15000 do R-A 1st	119	$3000 Pac Coast 1st	113
$73000 C R I-P 4s	84¾@¾	$4000 Rdg gen	4s 93¾@¾
$1000 C St P M-O con 7s	138	$3000 R G W 1st	101@¾
$12000 C C C St L gen 4s	94	$1000 St L S F 4s	80
$140000 Colo So 4s	89¾@¾	$1000 St L S W 1st	93
$15000 Col Mid 2d 4s	64@¾	$40000 do 2d inc	52¾@¾
$5000 C F Sau J tr	113¾	$2000 St P-D 4s	100
$10000 C-N W 3½s	100¾	$10000 St P M-M con 6s	146
$5000 D-M Gas 5s	101	$1000 do Dak ex	122¾
$11000 D-S-S 1st 5s	116¾	$18000 S R T inc	24¼@25¼
$1000 D L-W 7s	132	$5000 So P 4s	85¼
$1000 Erie gen lien	72	$1000 Tex P-E div 6s	104
$5000 do prior 4s	94¼	$1000 Tex P 2d inc	55@¾
$1000 Edison El cons	124	$5000 do 1st 5s	114
$9000 H V 4½s	102¾	$9000 T St L 4½s	112¾
$8000 H E-W T 5s	103	$9000 T-No 5s	106¾
$10000 H-T C gen 6s	89¼	$2000 T-No Debar	105
$1000 In Cent 1st 5s	115¾	$10000 U S Ex 5s	106@106¼
$24000 K C P-G 1st	62	$1000 U S Leath 4s	117
$5000 L Val 4½s	110¼	$8000 U P 4s	108¾@¾
$21000 L-N 4s	98¾@¾	$2000 U P Cent br	90
$24000 L S-M S 2d reg	114¼	$2000 Wab 1st	116¾
$5000 do 1st reg	105¾	$4000 Wab 1st D-C ex	110
$40000 L-N unf 4s	99	$2000 do 2d	100
$1000 M-R 7s 1914	142¾	$72000 Wis C 1st	107¾
$106000 M K-T 1st 4s	95¾	$115000 do 4s	77¾@7¾
$27000 do 2d	53¾@¾	$10000 W-E 1st	107
$10000 M-St P C-P 1st 5s	66¾@67	$22000 W N Y-P gen 5s	70¾@71¾
	103¾	$4000 W S 1st 4s	115¾

CONDITION OF THE TREASURY.

Statement Showing the Available Cash Balance and the Gold Reserve.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 15.—Today's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows available cash balance, $272,487,882; gold reserve, $235,302,199.

IN THE BOSTON MONEY MARKET.

Prevailing Tendency of Cash and Securities at the Hub.

BOSTON, Mass., June 15.—[Special.]—Boston had the usual broad trading in Sugar, while activity was maintained in Dominion Coal, Bonanza, and Arnold. Otherwise it was a quiet market, the volume of transactions falling off considerably, and there were far fewer price changes of importance than yesterday. Dominion Coal was off 1 to 58¾ at the opening, thence hardening to 59, and closing at 59¼. Sugar weakened to 2¾, some 4,000 shares coming out in the morning. A fair demand was shown for Atchison 4s at 102¾, while gas 2ds were off ¼ at 60, and 5s off 2 at 84. Mining stocks were quiet and without special chance of importance. The whole market became narrow and dull in the afternoon. Call loans, 3@4 per cent. Time money, 5@6%. Commercial paper, 3½@5¼. The weekly bank clearing-house balances between the banks loaned at 3 per cent.

Description.	Sales.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Am. Sugar	7,000	152¾	156	152¾	155¾
Do pfd	100	118	118	117¾	118
Atchison pfd	500	55¼	55¼	55	55
Arnold Mining	3,400	15¾	15¾	15	15¾
Arcadian Mining	200	15¼	15¼	15	15¼
Adventure	100	10	10	10	10
Bell Telephone	25	347	347	343	343
Bal'tic Mining	300	33	33¼	33	33¼
Cochela	100	13	13	13	13
C. C. & St. L.	1,100	113¼	113	113	113¼
Centennial Mining	300	35	35	34½	34¾
Dominion Coal	2,500	59	59¼	58¾	59¼
E. & W. Mining	150	65	65	62½	65
Franklin Mining	400	19	19¼	19	19
Mohawk	300	29	29	29	29
Lamson	50	38	38	38	38
Mich. Tel.	400	99¾	99¾	99	99
Mercury Mining	100	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
Parrott	1,200	53¾	54	53¾	53¾
Old Dom. Mining	200	39	39	39	39
Osceola	300	87	87	87	87
Santa Ysabel Min.	600	14¼	14½	14	14¼
Tecumseh Mining	100	8	8	8	8
Tamarack	900	41¼	41¾	41¼	41¼
Union Pac.	150	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾
Do pfd	125	75	75	74¾	74¾
West. Un. Tel. R.	50	93¾	94	93¾	94
Westing. Electric	100	50	50	50	50
Wolverine Mining	250	46	46	44¾	45
Wyoming	300	15	15	15	15
Washington	1,500	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾

BONDS.

$ 6000 Atch adj 4s	83¾	$ 1000 C B&Q conv 5s	122¾
6000 Gas 1st 5s	86	3000 Stet gin 5s	101¾
20000 do 2ds	60¾@¾	16000 Mex 4s	75¾@¾
10000 W N Y 4s	70¾		
11000 Atch 4s	102¾		

IN THE FOREIGN MONEY MARKET.

Tendency of Cash and Securities at London, Paris, and Berlin.

NEW YORK, June 15.—The Commercial Advertiser's London financial cablegram:

This was the quietest day in the markets here for weeks, the settlement and the Ascot races interfering with business. The tone was dull on Kruger's speech, improving slightly at the close.

Americans were dull and idle until New York opened, when they improved, closing higher on balance. Denvers were the weak feature on the reported strike of the silver smelters. Baltimore and Ohios were favorite and firm.

Anacondas were 9 15-16@10¼; Tintos, 45¾@46¼. Silver was 27 13-16.

The bank bought £106,000 gold in American coin.

LONDON, June 15.—Closing stocks: Atchison, 18¾; Consols for money, 108¾; do for the account, 108¾; Canadian Pacific, 99¼; Erie, 12¾; Erie first preferred, 29¾; Illinois Central, 120¾; Northern Pacific preferred, 71¾; St. Paul common, 122¾; New York Central, 134¾; Pennsylvania, 67; Reading, 19¾; Union Pacific, 44¾; Union Pacific preferred, 78¾; Louisville, 68¾; Grand Trunk, 8; Anaconda, 10¼. Bar silver firmer, 27 13-16d per ounce. Money, 1 per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for both short and three months' bills is 2 1-16@2¾.

The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve, increased	£948,000
Circulation, increased	867,540
Bullion, increased	80,460
Other securities, decreased	1,175,000
Other deposits, decreased	788,000
Public deposits, increased	98,000
Notes reserve, increased	961,000
Government securities, unchanged.	

The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liability is 41.94 per cent; last week it was 40.35 per cent.

Bank rate unchanged at 3 per cent.

PARIS, June 15.—Business was irregular on the bourse today. International securities were firm, especially Spanish 4s. Rio Tintos advanced on the rumor that Spain will levy export duties on copper. De Beers' mines were maintained. Kaffirs were unfavorably affected by President Kruger's declaration in the Volksraad, and by the London newspapers' comments on the Transvaal situation.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

	Francs.
Notes in circulation, increase	18,875,000
Treasury accounts, current, increase	29,360,000
Gold in hand, increase	8,675,000
Silver in hand, increase	5,325,000
Bills discounted, decreased	1,125,000
Silver in hand, decreased	1,125,000

BERLIN, June 15.—Business on the boerse today was firmer. Foreigners were quiet and Spanish 4s were in demand on the belief that the July coupon will be paid in full. American securities were dull and Canadian Pacific shares were improved. Local securities recovered sharply early and closed easier on realizations.

FRANKFORT, June 14.—Business on the boerse today was firmer. Foreign securities were quiet and some Americans were lower.

IN THE MINING STOCK EXCHANGES.

Closing Quotations at the Leading Trading Centers of the Country.

NEW YORK, June 15.—Mining stocks:

Chollar	25	Ontario	800
Crown Point	10	Ophir	95
Con. Cal. & Va.	150	Plymouth	10
Deadwood	40	Quicksilver	200
Gould & Curtis	20	Quicksilver pfd	500
Hale & Norcross	20	Sierra Nevada	64
Homestake	6000	Standard	220
Iron Silver	75	Union Con	16
Mexican	44	Yellow Jacket	81

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., June 15.—[Special.]—Mining stocks:

	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Acacia	6	6¼	9,000
Altamont	4	4¼	18,000
Anaconda		35¾	500
Battle Mountain	22	22½	9,400
Ben Hur	3	3¼	15,000
Buckhorn	3½	3¾	12,000
Bluebell	8½	9	16,000
Columbine	14¼	14¾	8,000
C. C. & M.	7¼	7¾	14,000
Damon	12¾	13	16,500
Elkton	32¾	33	2,100
El Paso	6	6¼	500
Findley	9½	10	50,500
Franklin	2¾	2¾	19,000
Gould	16¾	16¾	29,000
Isabella	6¾	6¾	11,800
Independence	61¼	61¾	4,000
Jack Pot	2¾	2¾	13,000
Lexington	1¾	2	17,000
Matoa		25	5,000
Moon Anchor	53	54½	1,000
National	1¾	1¾	19,000
Portland	169	170	5,300
Pharmacist		37	37,000
Prince Albert	1¾	2	17,000
Pinnacle	11¾	11¾	47,700
Work	16¼	16¾	44,000

CRIPPLE CREEK, Colo., June 15.—[Special.]—Mining stocks:

	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Aztec	12¾	13	17,500
Damon	13¾	14	5,000
Pinnacle	11¾	12	5,000
Mountain Beauty	4	4¼	10,000
Pharmacist	3¼	3½	20,000
Oriole	2¾	2¾	2,000
Matoa	2	2¼	2,000
Work	16¾	17	4,000
National	1¾	1¾	2,000
Kaffirs	2¾	3	961,000

DENVER, Colo., June 15.—[Special.]—Mining stocks. Only cheapest prospects dealt in, on account of the strike.

Oil and Oil Certificates.

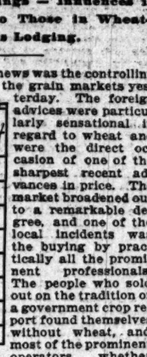
OIL CITY, Pa., June 15.—Credit balances, $1.18; certificates sale, 1,000 brls cash oil at $1.14; closed at $1.14¼ bid for cash oil. Shipments, 90,271; average, 79,200. Runs, 93,345; average, 81,960.

GRAIN MARKETS BOOM.

SENSATIONAL FOREIGN ADVICES STIR UP LOCAL SPECULATORS.

Evidence of Russian Drought Damage Is Most Conclusive—Advance Strikes an Oversold Wheat Market—Most Consistent Bulls Are Caught Without Any Holdings — Influences in Corn Similar to Those in Wheat—Reports of Oats Lodging.

The Russian crop news was the controlling consideration in all the grain markets yesterday. The foreign advices were particularly sensational in regard to wheat and were the direct occasion of one of the sharpest recent advances in price. The market broadened out to a remarkable degree, and one of the local incidents was the buying by practically all the prominent professionals. The people who sold out on the tradition of a government crop report found themselves without wheat, and most of the prominent operators, whether with bearish or bullish predilections, realized that the market was getting away from them, and followed up the advance. Private cables were practically unanimous as to serious damage in Russia and Roumania. The winter wheat crop is considered a failure, and the position of the spring wheat crop is called in question. A German cable claiming that conditions are worse in Russia and Roumania than they were in 1891 and the cable posted by the Board of Trade late in the day telling that the Governors of six Russian provinces growing 12,000,000 acres of wheat, 8,000,000 acres of rye, 3,000,000 acres of oats, and 6,000,000 acres of barley describe all crop as lost were merely samples of the advices which stirred up the market yesterday and caused a panic among shorts. The Price Current interpretation of the government figures as meaning a total crop of 180,000,000 bu less than last year was bullish enough to be considered sensational, coming as it does from an authority which has been insisting recently on a good average crop. The bear statement, the wet harvest dispatches from the Southwest, the complaints of harvest returns, the excessive rains in the Northwest, and a number of minor factors, however, were all ignored on account of the character of the foreign news.



July Wheat Range.

Quotations Hard to Understand.

The only false note from the other side was in the public cables quoting prices. Spot wheat in Liverpool closed unchanged from the previous day, and although Liverpool confirmed the Russian damage reports futures there were only ¼d, and this advance was not maintained throughout the entire list. Antwerp was steady and Paris, singularly enough, was 10 centimes lower. Clearances were moderate at 288,000 bu. A fair export business was reported at the seaboard and foreigners were buyers of futures in the local market. Bids for No. 1 Northern wheat here show a relative improvement of ½c on the last two days. The primary movement was ignored. Receipts were 793,000 bu, against 171,000 bu a year ago. The Northwest had 417 cars, against 119 a year ago. Local receipts were 161 cars, against only 11 last season. Barrett-Farnum were the most conspicuous buyers when July got through 76c. The market opened practically at calls, and these privileges had some little influence on trade. It was a market that soon got away from any professional influences, however, and one in which individual operations were lost sight of. All the people who are named from time to time as big traders—Patten, Baker, Kaufman, Cudahy, Linn—were said to have bought yesterday. The market closed with practically the full advance maintained of 1¼c on July and 1⅞c on September.

Russian crop news carried corn market prices up with a rush. St. Louis reported cable bids from western Europe for barley, and this was considered significant of uneasiness regarding forage crops as well as wheat. New York reported an advance in German barley bids equal to 5c. Local contract stocks have decreased 500,000 bu so far this week and an extensive reduction will undoubtedly be shown next Tuesday. The market had speculative support by the free buying of Patten, Bartlett-Frazier, and McReynolds & Co. The July and September delivery were at about a common quotation with July, reaching a high point of 35c and September of 35¼c. The elevator selling is not heavy and confirms the reports of light country acceptances. Liverpool was up ¼d. Local receipts were somewhat over the estimate of 601 cars. Total sales of cash corn were estimated at 700,000 bu. There are complaints of delay in cultivation.

No Enthusiasm in Provisions.

Provisions failed signally to sympathize with the grain market advances. Closing quotations were only fractionally higher than those of Wednesday. The heavy receipts of hogs check any speculative enthusiasm. Western markets yesterday had 9,700 hogs, against 60,000 a year ago. The cash demand for product is fair and shipments liberal. Liverpool was higher on hams and lard.

Practically all the elevator interests were on the buying side of oats, and made closing quotations about ¼c higher than Wednesday's. There was a large trade, although the offerings were light. Cash oats were also in good demand, Counselman alone reporting 72 loads worked in the last two days. Total sales announced were little short of 1,000,000 bu. The Price Current references to weather were bullish. Receipts were 287,000 bu, as compared with 281,800 bu on the corresponding day last year. Shipments were 170,800 bu, against 320,000 bu. Barley improved ½@1c, following a sharp advance at Berlin on reports of drought in Russia. Sales were made at 38c. Rye was strong and high,

KERFOOT DENIES RUMOR.

CONTROLLER SAYS HE HAS NO INTENTION OF RESIGNING.

Admits, However, He Does Not Like the "Many and Petty Intrigues" Constantly Coming Under His Notice—Thinks It Well the City Has No More Money than It Has—Balk in Track Elevation—To Equalize Police Pensions.

A story that Controller Kerfoot contemplated resigning was started around the City Hall yesterday morning and traveled fast. When Mr. Kerfoot was asked about it, however, he said:

"No, I do not intend to resign, although I do not mind saying I do not like my present job. The purely financial and commercial part of it, what I supposed constituted the main part of the work when I undertook it, is all right, but the many and petty intrigues which are constantly coming under my notice I do not like at all.

"It seems to me as if every man who has a bogus claim against the city is trying to get it allowed, and that by underhand methods. The various schemes are all being worked up outside of the office and the attempt made to obtain the consent of the Controller to their allowance by other than open methods. Some people always are saying if the city only had more money what could be done with it, but in my opinion it is a good thing the city has no more than it has. If it had money to throw away there would be no enduring the pressure to spend it which would be brought on this office."

Balk in Track Elevation.

The Track Elevation committee considered the ordinance elevating the Western Indiana and Pennsylvania tracks north of Seventy-second street without coming to any conclusion. Aldermen Fitch and Jackson suggested a subway at Fifty-fourth street or Fifty-fourth place instead of one at Fifty-third street, but Alderman Boyd said the people of his ward insisted on Fifty-third street or nothing, and there the matter rested. A subcommittee was named to consider the opening of Stewart avenue from Forty-second to Forty-fourth street.

The subcommittee recommended that the Western Indiana be allowed to retain its present tracks in Plymouth place and Dearborn street in consideration of elevating those to the south.

Annexation Case Submitted.

In the Supreme Court at Springfield arguments were made in the case of the Town of Cicero against the City of Chicago, and the matter was taken under advisement by the court. Attorney George M. Stevens of Austin and Granville W. Browning, Assistant Corporation Counsel of Chicago, represented the city, and Messrs. Greene and Pringle and C. S. Cutting were the counsel for the Town of Cicero. The proceeding was to prevent the recently voted annexation of the Village of Austin to the City of Chicago.

To Equalize Police Pensions.

Members of the lower ranks of the Chicago police force have started a movement looking to so amending the police pension act as to preserve to them the benefits it was enacted to confer. Ever since the publication in THE TRIBUNE of the fact that that fund was so depleted that pensions must be scaled down there has been a constant agitation in the department as to some method of remedying the threatened evil, and lately Luther Laflin Mills and ex-Judge Prendergast have been engaged to look after the interests of the patrolmen.

The remedy which has been proposed by the lawyers, and which will be put into the form of an amendment to the act which the next Legislature will be asked to pass, will be that all police pensions be brought down to a level, the retired superintendent to get no more nor less than the retired patrolman, and the widows of all policemen to share alike. If this is done, the uniform pension being the $44 a month now allowed a patrolman, it is computed the fund will be able to pay all demands. The $3,500 a year, for instance, which Superintendent Kipley would receive were he to be retired tomorrow would pay the pensions of seventy-nine men were they all equalized, and there are many instances of retired officers receiving almost as much as this.

Plan for City Tugs.

To do away with the damage to abutments by vessels and to aid the city's commerce, Captain D. Sullivan will have an ordinance introduced in the City Council providing that four tugs shall be purchased by the city for towing vessels between Rush and Twelfth street bridges. Captain Sullivan said that the city pays $30,000 yearly for damages to abutments. The city tugs should be equipped with fire apparatus, and could be used in the winter crib service.

PLAN TO FIGHT TUBERCULOSIS.

Permanent Society to Be Organized by Physicians, Veterinarians, and Local Health Officials.

A permanent society for crusading against tuberculosis will be organized on Tuesday night in the rooms of the Chicago Medical society. It will be known as the Illinois Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, and its membership will include all physicians, city officials, veterinarians, and others interested in the extermination of tuberculosis. The organization will be preliminary to a series of public meetings to be held by this and other societies.

The plans of the Chicago Veterinary society, which took the initiative in the movement by outlining a meeting for next Wednesday, have been merged with those of the Medical society, and the veterinarians' Committee of Arrangements will assist in the organization on Tuesday night.

Local legislation for the prevention of the sale of milk of tuberculous cows will be the primary object of the organization. By the distribution of literature explaining simple preventive of the spreading of consumption the society expects to enlist the interest of school teachers and the public generally. In this respect the organization will be modeled after a similar society organized in London under the patronage of the Prince of Wales.

The following physicians have been appointed a committee of Arrangements to act in behalf of the Chicago Medical society.

Nicholas Senn.	Norman Bridge.
J. A. Robison.	E. J. Doering.
Arthur Byford.	Arthur Bevan.
L. L. MacArthur.	Christian Fenger.
E. F. Ingals.	T. Miller.
W. E. Kleb.	H. B. Murphy.
James Herrick.	Homer Thomas.
W. E. Quine.	A. C. Klebs.
A. J. Edwards.	A. C. Bernays.
A. R. Reynolds.	H. B. Favill.
E. A. Irwin.	Ludwig Hektoen.
C. A. Hemrotin.	

The Committee of Arrangements representing the veterinarians of Chicago, which will act in conjunction with the Medical society, is composed of:

W. J. Walker.	O. E. Dyson.
Joseph Hughes.	L. A. Marillat.
Frank Allen.	James Robertson.

The latter committee will meet on Monday night at the Brevoort Hotel to arrange final plans of consolidation with the physicians.

TO WEED OUT MANY LAWYERS.

List Prepared of Persons Said to Be Practicing Without License from Supreme Court.

As the result of an investigation which began last January, the Grievance committee of the Chicago Bar association ran up to the Board of Managers of the association a list of persons who are said to be conducting as lawyers, although not licensed by the Supreme Court of Illinois to practice law in Cook County, as the law provides. The list, accompanied by the decision of Judge Tuley in the case of The People against B. A. L. Thomson, who was restrained from practicing law without a license, was mailed to each of the members of the association. Following is the report of the committee:

To the Board of Managers of the Chicago Bar Association—Gentlemen: In pursuance of the resolution of the association adopted on Jan. 18, 1899, the Committee on Grievances reports that the names included in the list hereto attached are contained in Sullivan's Chicago Law Directory prior to 1899, and the committee has been unable to find them in the books kept by the clerks of the Supreme Court of Illinois containing the names of attorneys licensed by that court.

In the making of this list the committee has exercised all the care possible to insure accuracy. All who have not admitted in writing that they have no Illinois license were included in three duplicate lists, to one of which each of the three clerks of the Supreme Court has attached his certificate that he finds "none of the above-named parties upon the roll of attorneys admitted to practice in the State of Illinois."

The committee is not at present able to state the names of all of those included in the attached list who are actually practicing in the courts, nor all of those who are maintaining law offices, but it is believed that with this list in hand it will be possible to identify them in a short time. Large numbers have stated to us in writing that they are not practicing and such we have indicated by the words "not practicing" after their names. Others appear to be engaged in patent law in the federal court, to which they have been admitted, and such we have indicated by the words "patent law" after their names.

The committee withholds for the present a further list of names of persons who insist they have been licensed, in order to enable the parties to procure some nunc pro tunc orders if entitled thereto.

By reason of recent legislation under which the Supreme Court may determine to grant licenses to person who obtained diplomas from law colleges prior to the adoption of the present rules we have stricken out eight names which would otherwise be included. That exact justice may be done to the persons whose names are included in this list the committee reports that a large number are clearly clerks in law offices and claim that their names were inserted in the directory without their knowledge or consent, and all such are designated as "not practicing" where we have been able to ascertain the facts.

Following is the list referred to in the foregoing report:

S. F. Adalia,	*Henry H. Bregstone,
H. M. Ashton,	*J. R. Bierma,
W. C. Avery,	*Clement L. Boon,
Henry Bahe,	John Boulter,
†W. S. Bates,	Frank D. Boyd,
L. Beland,	*J. E. Boys,
E. L. Belmont,	A. W. Browne,
*Thomas A. Breen,	*Frank T. Brown,
John A. Brewer,	*M. A. LaBuy,
John Z. Brown,	*E. G. Lanphere,
Walter Buchmann,	*H. A. Leeky,
A. E. Buerkley,	*Benjamin Levering,
†Charles C. Bulkley,	*S. A. Levinsohn,
*C. E. Burnham,	A. Loeffler,
C. H. Bryce,	D. C. Lloyd,
A. W. Calder,	W. C. McClintock,
F. O. Campe,	*M. A. McCold,
N. Candee,	*W. S. McComas,
William Chambers,	A. J. McDonald,
†C. K. Chamberlain,	J. R. McDonnell,
*William R. Clasen,	*W. M. McGrath,
*C. B. Carmichael,	Charles H. McMenamin,
M. H. Casler,	Henry McMenamin,
*R. C. Craft,	E. Ootavius Mack,
S. Carvalho,	C. C. Marble,
C. H. Coates,	*W. L. MacKenney,
A. Czarnecki,	Henry R. Marks,
Charles E. Coogan,	H. L. Mathias,
†L. B. Coupland,	Lee D. Mathias,
Q. J. Chott,	T. J. Merrifield,
Bushnell E. Darby,	August Meyer,
J. C. Davidson,	*Charles Z. Miller,
*L. L. Davis,	*Swan A. Miller,
*S. A. Deboit,	*Ed A. Morse,
James F. Dillon,	L. H. Mulhall,
*J. H. Dockery,	C. Murray,
W. F. Dockery,	D. R. Nash,
John Downey,	Louis Newberger,
*P. E. Durfee,	D. J. Newmark,
Harry Edwards,	C. Noenegk,
A. L. Evans,	C. W. Novak,
Louis Erbstein,	*W. J. O'Shea,
T. C. Estee,	Ralph C. Otis,
W. S. Frame,	*Henry P. Owen,
*R. J. Fellingham,	R. T. Parker,
H. A. Fleckles,	*Joseph G. Parkinson,
G. M. Fletcher,	William Pelcock,
*H. J. Fitzgerald,	*F. R. Pratt,
A. J. Ford,	J. W. D. Pierce,
*Albert Freimann,	G. C. Peterson,
Charles S. Fry,	O. C. Peterson,
*Randolph Fuller,	*Park Phippe,
*George Gascoigne,	John J. Polley,
*R. Gentzel,	*G. A. R. Pruhl,
*T. E. Getzelman,	*N. Prussing,
H. J. Gerpheide,	T. W. Pelly,
P. R. Greene,	*L. A. Reinhardt,
Louie K. Gillson,	A. J. Risgo,
Charles R. Griffin,	S. W. Rogers,
Abe Gottlieb,	W. H. Rowe,
John W. Greene,	W. G. Rowe,
*E. Bush Grover,	W. D. Shafer,
F. K. Gustin,	*H. A. Sprague,
*William F. Hall,	J. C. Stallo,
*James Hallowell Jr.,	C. M. Staples,
*Montgomery Hallowell,	S. L. Sears,
A. J. Hanlon,	*Seymour,
George M. Harbitz,	D. Stearns,
T. S. Harper,	*Joseph Stein,
J. L. Harris,	W. F. Stevens,
*M. A. Hartigan Jr.,	T. H. Stevenson,
*J. F. Hatch,	Roswell Shinn,
W. G. Hatch,	Benjamin Schaenfeld,
*Lysander Hill,	F. J. Stockwell,
Lewis R. Hilles,	John Stowe,
*P. J. Hills,	Henry G. Schulte,
John D. Hoover,	*Elisa M. Scruhan,
W. Horden,	Charles P. Shuey,
Frank Horn,	*Frank Sorenson,
*W. H. Houren,	*F. P. Taylor,
W. C. Hover,	*L. D. Taylor,
H. H. Humphrey,	R. A. J. Thomson,
*G. M. Humphreyville,	*J. J. Tobias,
John Ingle,	Charles H. Towle,
*Herman Jacobsen,	S. B. Turner, Clark-st.,
*S. E. James,	S. R. Turner, 218 La Salle-st.,
C. K. Jones,	*L. F. Ullrich,
Jackson P. Keeney,	A. J. Vesey,
W. B. Kelley,	*W. Arthur Waide,
Arthur J. Kendall,	H. Wambold,
*W. R. Kendall,	*Fred B. Waring,
J. Y. Kennedy,	*J. H. Warren,
*Joseph S. Keyes,	Henry Weil,
A. H. Kinkaid,	*C. H. Whitney,
W. Kirk,	*Charles G. Wilson,
*William M. Kline,	*M. D. Young.
E. F. Knight,	
*Adolph A. Kuhn,	

*Not practicing. †Patent law.

LAKE SHIPPING NEWS.

Freights and Charters.

Grain rates held steady at 2 cents on corn to Lake Erie. Charters: To Buffalo, Venice, Omaha, corn; to Port Huron, M. T. Greene, corn, at 1¾ cents.

CLEVELAND, O.—Coal shippers to the head of the lakes are getting a fair supply of tonnage, but Lake Michigan boats are scarce. Rates were before the advance was paid. The strike on the Buffalo ore docks is causing trouble and a number of boats bound for that port are being diverted to Ohio. Charters: Coal—Pasadena, Buffalo to Duluth, 40 cents; Williams, Ewen, Cleveland to Duluth, 40 cents; Gilbert, Erie to Milwaukee, 45 cents. Ore—Macy, Wilson, Escanaba to Ohio, 65 cents; iron Duke, Samuel Mitchell, Chickamauga, Marquette to Ohio, 70 cents.

Vessel Movements.

ERIE, Pa.—Cleared—Hiawatha, Ashland; Uganda, Chicago.

SAND BEACH, Mich.—Sheltered—Juno, Beers, yacht Vallima.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont.—Up—Haskell, Buffalo. Down—Bermuda, Arabian, Bothnia and consort.

OSCANARA, Mich.—Cleared—Ionia, Whitaker, Chicago; Clint, Pickands, Sparta, Negaunee, Bangor, Kelley, Marquette, Lake Erie ports.

STURGEON BAY, Wis.—Down—Roster and consort, Schroeder, Hickox, 9 p. m.; Butters, 2 p. m.; Ann Arbor No. 3, 2:30. Up—Ottawa, 6 a. m.; Mills, 5 p. m.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Arrived—Denver, Sage, Progress, Ashland, Cleared—Coal, Drake, Manitowoc; Samoa, Whitney, Ashland, Chicago; Tecumseh, Progress, Milwaukee. Light: Wotan, Milwaukee; Celtic, Cleveland; Barnes, Maxwell, Chicago.

SOUTH CHICAGO, Ill.—Arrived—Victory, Hundred Thirty-seven, Manchester, Maryland. Cleared—McDougall, Constitution, Mahoning, Two Harbors; Hadley, Pentland, Escanaba; S. O. 86, Duluth; Winnipeg, Dunmore, Kingston.

DULUTH-SUPERIOR—Arrived—Codorus, Chicago, Pressley, Reddington, Northern King, Oliver, McWilliams, Wheeler, Chamberlain-Nimick, Naples, Bartlett, Brown, Craig, Lake Erie; ore, Bradley and consorts, Garden City and consorts, Ketchum, Lake Erie; ore, lumber, Britton, Parry Sound, flour; Wyoming, Buffalo, flour; Troy, Glasgow, Buffalo, grain.

MACKINAW CITY, Mich.—Up—Grecian, 10:10 last night; Conemaugh, 10 a. m.; Northern Queen, Phenix, 5:50. Down—Davidson and consort, 10:30 last night; H. E. Packer, 10:40; Britannic, 11:30; Iowa, 12:10 p. m.; Raleigh, 2:30; Conneaut, 4:10; Sturges, 5:10; Canisteo and consorts, 6; Helena, 8:10; McGregor, 6:30; Nebraska, 7:20; Pope, 8:20; Cambria, 8:50; Mercur, 9:30; Erie, on; Cuba, 10:15; Strong, 11:10; Mary Boyce, 1:50 p. m.; Wolf, 4:30; Troy Smith, 5:30; New York, 6:10; Iron Chief and consort, 6:20; Spokane, 7:10.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich.—Up—Marshall, Tilden, Kingfisher, 11 last night; Aurania, midnight; Hanna, 2 a. m.; Rosedale, 3; Marine City, Boscobel, Buckeye State, 4; Presque Isle, 6; Peck, 8:30; Watt, Jennie, 8:30; Gilchrist, 9. Globe, Israel, 9:30; Emory Owen, Michigan, Case, Paris, noon; Appomattox, Algeria, 4; Maruba, 5; George Gould, 8:10. Down—Curry, 11 last night; Ogilebay, 5 a. m.; Avon, Comet, 6:10; Onoko, Dundee, 7; Algonquin, 7:30; Senator, 9; Schuck, 10; Genoa, 10:30; United Empire, Centurion, 11; Norwalk, 12:30 p. m.; Morse, Fritz, 2; Shenandoah, Larson, 3; Iron Age, 4:30; Marjorie, 6; Marina, Marcia, Empire City, Cranage, 9:30.

DETROIT, Mich.—Up—Sitka, Yukon, 8:30 last night; Wilson and Whalebacks, Pinkerton, 8:50; St. Eddy, 9:20; Maytham, 10; Mecosta, 10:20; Gorebic, Biwabik, 10:40; Continental, Holland, 11:30; Sachem, 11:50; Minnesota, 12 noon; Tia Owen, 12:30 a. m.; Ericsson, Krupp, 1:50; John Owen, 2:15; Frontenac, 3:30; John Duncan, 4:30; Fulton, Holley, Jones, Colgate, Cleveland, Canada, Amboy, 6:30; Clarion, 7:20; Devereux, 8; Sacramento, 9:30; Stone, Rhodes, 9:50; Griffin, 10:15; Yuma, Norton, 10:30; Hill, Arthur Orr, 11:30; St. Paul, Vega, 2:20 p. m.; Necsho, 4; London, 5:30; Robert Mills, 6; Trevor and whalebacks, 7. Down—Two Harbors, last night; Fairbairn, Bell, Nipigon and consort, 10:50; Americus, 11; Vulcan, 11:30; Badger, midnight; Venesuela, 12:10 a. m.; Street and consorts, 3; Corelia, 5:20; Bulgaria, Amazon, 5:40; Thomson and whaleback, 6; Meriden, 8:10; Gratwick, [steel], 8:30; Rees, 9; Waverly, Queen of the West, Tasmania, 11; Cherokee, Chippewa, 11:10; Colby and whaleback, 11:30; Badger, 12 noon; Ontonagon, 12:50 p. m.; Glidden, Minch, Warmington, 1; Linden, 1:40; Manhattan, 2; Wawatam, 3; Alcona, Alta, 3:20; Seattle, Zenith City, 3:30; Corona, 5; Lehigh, 6:30; Northwind, 8:30.

Port of Chicago.

Arrived—Coal—Iron King, Buffalo, Merchandise—F. H. Prince, Tedenuning, Auburn, Buffalo, Lumber—M. C. Neff, Boyne City; J. Mee, Charlevoix; F. R. Wilber, Ludington; Worthington, Ashland; C. B. Martin, Marquette; F. Hall, Rapid River; R. C. Wente, Vega, Manistee; C. J. Magill, Portage City; City of Grand Rapids, Grand Haven; Ford River; A. Soper, Bay Mills; J. G. Blaine, Algenz; Oak Leaf, J. T. Johnson, Cheboygan; J. Spry, Grand Marais; Ada Medora, Detour; Ben Hur, Manistique; Sidney, Escanaba; Wm. Young, Menominee; Lizzie Madison, Marinette; Lumber—Wm. Young, Menominee; Lizzie Madison, Marinette; C. H. Starke, Rogers City; H. B. Ferguson, Empire; Gilder, Pierport; M. Dall, Pine Lake. Cleared—Railroad iron, Lindsay, Buffalo. Grain—Oceanica, P. D. Armour, Cleveland; Eddy, Dades, Buffalo; Zapotec, Port Huron; Iowa, Manookchun, Kingston; Meredith—Germania, Depot Harbor. Light—P. Sawyer, Sturgeon Bay; M. Marshall, Marion; C. H. Starke, Manistique; M. Magill, Cheboygan; R. P. Ranney, Ashland; A. Lyons, Grand Haven; W. J. Carter, Ludington; J. J. Boyce, Markham, Muskegon; M. C. Neff, Boyne City; J. Mee, Charlevoix.

Boro-Formalin (Elmer and Amend), a new antiseptic and prophylactic. Ideal mouth and tooth wash. Gale & Blockl, 44 Monroe street and 24 Washington street, agents.

NEWS OF THE RAILWAYS.

PLANNING THE ABOLITION OF THE FREE PASS SYSTEM.

Committee of General Managers Considering Action for the Territory West of Chicago and St. Louis—To Report in the Fall—Control of Pacific Short Line Said to Be Going to the Great Northern—Merchants Get Concession.

If the efforts now being made by the executive officers of the Western roads are successful no more free passes of any kind will be issued in the territory west of Chicago and St. Louis after this year. A committee of three General Managers was appointed at the meeting of the executive officers recently to devise a plan for doing away entirely with the issue of free passes. Each fall for the last ten years the Western roads have adopted an agreement not to issue free transportation to influence traffic. No restriction was placed, however, on the issue of free transportation for other reasons. This left open a loophole for roads which desired to violate the agreement.

Some of the railroad managers claim the practice of issuing free passes indiscriminately inflicts almost as much loss on the railroads as paying excessive commissions to scalpers and others. The loss of revenue from these two causes, they say, is enormous and prevents most of the roads from making any profit on their passenger business.

The committee is to submit a report to a general meeting of the executive officers in September or October, and the opinion is it will recommend the abolition of the free pass system. It will be no easy task, however, to bring about so sweeping a reform, as some of the weaker lines will fight against it because it takes from them the means to influence traffic or secure other favors through the granting of free passes.

Great Northern Gets Control.

It is learned from reliable authority that arrangements practically have been completed to give the Great Northern control of the Pacific Short Line, running from Sioux City to O'Neill, Neb. This road was bought, recently at foreclosure sale by J. Kennedy, Tod & Co., and it was rumored at the time that the purchase was made in the interest of President J. J. Hill of the Great Northern. Mr. Hill, it is stated, also will absorb the Sioux City and Northern and connect it with the Union Pacific by constructing a short stretch of road, probably from Randolph, Neb., to Norfolk Junction.

The evident desire of President Hill in securing control of the Pacific Short Line is to keep rival lines from invading the territory just south of that through which the Great Northern runs. Some months ago it was reported that the Illinois Central was trying to secure control of the Pacific Short Line and extend it from O'Neill through to Ogden. The Southern Pacific, it was said, was backing the Illinois Central in the scheme. No effort was made by the Illinois Central, however, to secure the Pacific Short Line at the recent foreclosure sale.

Merchants Get Concession.

The committee of merchants which appeared before the Central Passenger association on Wednesday to protest against the decision of the Eastern lines not to grant any more reduced rates for merchants' meetings succeeded in inducing the roads to reconsider their action. It was decided to make a rate of one fare and a third for the round trip for the fall meetings of merchants in New York, Chicago, St. Louis, and Cincinnati. The former rate for those occasions was one fare and a fifth.

A. M. Compton of John V. Farwell & Co. said the Boot and Shoe Jobbers' committee and directors of the Merchants' association would be called together soon for the purpose of deciding what to do. The matter will be laid before them and they may ask for a meeting with the railroad managers.

Tunnel Bond Agreement.

An agreement has been reached between the Colorado Midland and the Busk tunnel bondholders. The tunnel bonds, amounting to $1,250,000, are to be exchanged for Colorado Midland 2, 3, and 4 per cent bonds. The tunnel bondholders also are to receive 4 per cent interest, less legal expenses, for the period of the receivership, equal to from $140 to $160 per bond. Further payments in settlement of the judgment for $176,000 obtained by the tunnel company for rental. Hagerman Pass will be abandoned again by the Midland trains and the tunnel used instead.

General Railway Notes.

The Denver and Rio Grande railway has declared the fifty-seventh annual dividend of 2 per cent on preferred stock.

Gross earnings of the Chicago Terminal Transfer company for the second week of June were $24,329, a decrease of $81.

The Burlington, Wabash, Northwestern, and Cedar Rapids and Northern railroads have given notice that they will make a rate of one fare plus $2 to Salt Lake City and Ogden from June 25 to July 11.

For the annual convention of the Young People's Christian union of the United Presbyterian Church of North American at Pittsburg, Aug. 2 to 7, the Western roads will sell tickets at a rate of one fare plus $2 for the round trip.

INSURANCE AFFAIRS.

The Policyholders' committee of the Western Mutual Life association has sent to members of the organization a request that the committee be given proxies in order that it may carry out its plans regarding the association. The proxy blank which has been issued also contains the following statement, to which the policyholders' signature is to be affixed: "I also desire that a meeting of the policyholders of the Western Mutual Life association shall be speedily called for the purpose of making any and all measures which may be necessary to place the management of said association in the hands of able, conservative, and wise persons, having the interest of the association at heart; and I request that the Policyholders' committee, consisting of Walter C. Hately, William H. Harper, C. R. E. Koch, George W. Dexter, Alexander H. Revell, Clarence J. Peck, William C. Niblack, Paul O. Stensland, Gilbert B. Shaw, B. F. Nourse, and Charles Fitz-Simons, procure such meeting to be called, and if the officers of said association fail to call such meeting, then I hereby authorize and request the said Policyholders' committee, representing the policyholders, to call such meeting for such time and place as they may designate, in the interest of the association; and I authorize the said committee, or any member thereof, to sign my name to any call which may be made."

The third clause in the proxy blank is directed to Thomas Rhodus, Birch F. Rhodus, and Charles Scott Johnson, and directs them to take due notice that the signer has revoked their right to vote in his stead at any meeting of the association and that the proxy giving such power "is hereby revoked."

The first part of the blank constitutes a majority of the committee the proxy to vote "for any purpose whatever, giving to their said agents, attorneys, and proxies, or a majority of them, full power of substitution and revocation; and hereby ratifying and confirming all that my said attorneys and agents or their substitutes shall do or cause to be done by virtue hereof."

The decision of the Kentucky higher court that fire insurance companies cannot be indicted for combining to fix and increase rates, announced yesterday, caused great satisfaction to the managers here. It was said that now that the higher tribunal would fail to realize the necessity of rating boards, but companies had been disturbed over the constant complications in Kentucky, and were anxious to resume business under normal conditions.

The Indiana Supreme Court recently has rendered a decision that the Legislature cannot extend the period for which a company is chartered.

The National Association of Local Fire Insurance Agents issues the following notice: "On Saturday, the 10th, we mailed letters to companies that had not yet authorized the National Association of Local Fire Insurance Agents to attach their names to the list of companies which will not practice overhead writing, advising them that we were about to issue a corrected list, and asking them to join the other companies in the stand against the evil practice. The companies have thus far not received a letter until yesterday and no answer could reach us until today. In checking up tonight we are much pleased to find that we already have the names of twenty-five additional companies to publish in the corrected list. We are confident that the corrected list, when published, will be unanimous or more nearly so than any action taken heretofore by the companies on any question."

"Turkey King" Hamm Gets Two Years.

Benjamin J. Hamm, the "turkey king," recently convicted in the United States District Court of using the mails to defraud, was sentenced by Judge Kohlsaat yesterday to imprisonment in jail at Wheaton for two years. Vasili J. Travin was sentenced to two years in Joliet for counterfeiting $5 Treasury notes. The charge against Sol Van Praag of representing himself as a government official was dropped.

Take the Big Four to Louisville.
Ticket office, 234 Clark-st. 'Phone, Main 1482.

WILL CHOOSE A SITE AT ONCE.

Several Locations for Stadium Are Under Consideration and Washington Park Is Favored.

Chairman Truax thinks a site for the autumn festival will be selected at the meeting of the general committee next Tuesday. Several members of the committee favor Washington Park. The committee met at the Union League club yesterday, considered various sites, and finally referred the matter of investigating the locations to the Conference and Site committees with instructions to report on Tuesday.

The general committee is not discouraged over the failure to get the lake front. Chairman Truax said:

"I feel more encouraged over the prospects of success for the venture than ever before. We have lost the much prized lake front, but we are relieved of many obligations and conditions which might not have been conducive to financial success. The public belief is that if we are going to build a great stadium it should be made in a permanent manner. At such time as the city has an exposition building in keeping with the needs of the people."

Mr. Truax thought either the old Coliseum grounds in Sixty-third street or the Washington Park club well suited to the needs of the committee. The former could be leased for six weeks for $3,000, but no offer had been received for the Washington Park club ground. Negotiations will be begun with the Washington Park club at once.

The other sites under consideration are:

Walker property—Twenty-fourth and South Park avenue; no terms received.

Ogden tract—Lake shore, between Illinois and Ontario streets; can be had by paying the taxes for current year.

NEWS OF THE COURTS.

Annual Meetings of Judges.

The Judges of the Superior Court will meet in Judge Ball's courtroom this afternoon to arrange the vacation emergency schedule, to elect a Chief Justice for the coming year, and assign two of their number to the work of the Criminal Court. The Judges of the Circuit Court will meet for a similar purpose in Judge Neely's courtroom next Tuesday. The Circuit Judges also will consider the appointment of one of their number as Judge of the juvenile court for the trial of all youthful offenders, which was created by the recent act of the Legislature.

Superior and Circuit Court Judgments

Judge Richardson—193611—J. M. Miller et al. vs. Geo. Pierce; on ver., $200.—185585—Ignatz Steinert vs. City; same, $400.

Judge Kavanagh—190878—People, etc., vs. Perry H. Smith; on ver., $1,750; appl.

Judge Holdom—180095—Veronika Kauboy vs. Louis M. Stummer; on finds., $900.

Judge Stough—193164—Margrethe Jensen vs. City; on ver., $500.

Judge Garver—173750—James Foley vs. L. S. & M. S. Ry. Co.; on ver., $500; stat.

Judge Dunne—191335—Frank Kominski vs. Glucose Sugar Ref. Co.; on finds., $150; stat.

Judge Bishop—155740—Orson S. Killick vs. City; on ver., $3,500.

Judge Gibbons—158248—Mary Corrigan vs. W. C. St. R. R. Co.; on ver., $400; stat.

Judge Chetlain—159072—Annie Wern vs. N. C. St. R. R. Co.; on ver., $800.—149867—John Prussing vs. Prussing Vinegar Co.; same, $1,000, appl.

Decrees.

Judge Brentano—8233—Spencer vs. Spencer; dec. div.—7737—Graef vs. Graef; same.—193004—Hutchinson vs. McAuley; dec. sale.—245—C. L. W. vs. Burn; dec. div.

Judge Ball—8034—Chester vs. Chester; dec. div.—7076—Hoover vs. Hoover; same.—7714—Brosnahan vs. Bronnigh; same.—1540—Stine vs. Lear; dec. sale.—196357—McKinney vs. Risly; dec. sale.—197905—Kohn vs. Morrison; dec. sale.—6642—Obermann vs. Hildebrand; def. dec.

Judge Tuthill—3471—Quinn vs. Evans; dec. sale.—6021—Hamilton vs. same.

Judge Baker—3288—Smith vs. Smith; dec. div.

Judge Garver—4522—Carpenter vs. Fessner; dec. sale.—7727—Daehn vs. Daehn; dec. div.

Judge Dunne—8029—Boody vs. Boody; dec.—1901—West vs. Erickson; dec.—7402—Slocum vs. Rector; dec. sale.

Judge Haney—857—Ogilvie vs. Conkey; dec.

Judge Gibbons—8527—Rowe vs. Tinsman; dec.

Petitions in Bankruptcy.

1155—Charles M. Higgins; liabilities, $1,500; no assets; E. S. Cummings, attorney.

1156—Harold Hill; liabilities, $6,300; no assets; A. P. Redmind, attorney.

1157—Mathew Steiger; liabilities, $2,400; assets, $200; Thurman, Sumner & Stoll, attorneys.

1158—M. R. Wood; liabilities, $1,200; no assets; E. T. Schoff, attorney.

1159—Samantha Hall; liabilities, $9,600; assets, $6,500; W. A. Ball, attorney.

1160—Herman Meisterheim; liabilities, $2,800; assets, $300; A. H. Heyman, attorney.

1161—Clarence Demmond; liabilities, $1,400; no assets; R. Sturgeon, attorney.

1162—Charles H. Eastman; liabilities, $900; no assets; J. W. Watts, attorney.

1163—Henry Boersura; liabilities, $1,600; no assets; S. J. Rowe, attorney.

State Bar Association.

It is probable the courts of Cook County as well as those in the rest of the State will be closed from July 4 to 11, inclusive, on account of the national holiday and the annual convention of the Illinois State Bar association, which is to be held at the Chicago Beach Hotel on July 6 and 7. Judge Holdom of the Superior Court yesterday circulated a petition among the Judges of the various courts, on behalf of the Bar association, asking that the courts be closed on the days mentioned so that all of the Judges and lawyers can attend the convention. Nearly all of the Judges signed the petition, and the others, it is believed, will attach their signatures.

Court Calls for Today.

Judge Stough—12557 on trial. Trial call 12566, 12568, 12569, 11614, 12387, 9029, 4712, 12113, 12281, 12018, 9441.

Judge Kavanagh—11756 on trial. Trial call 10474, 10046, 11758, 11763, 11769, 11856, 11861.

Judge Waterman—192807 on trial.

Judge Brentano—4033, 8369, 7729, 1975, 12, 7543.

Judge Garver—2013, 8963, 4251, 4284, 4305, 4307, 4371, 4404, 4416, 376 on trial.

Judge Holdom—8350, 661, 3687, 15279, 7594, 547, 7616.

Judge Chytraus—First call from 501 to 600 inclusive, and trial call 3616, 4849, 4853, 8352, 8224, 1295, 8367, 8375, 8381, 8382, 8384, 8055, 196772, 8665, 2505, 9380, 8966, 8698, 8863, 8806.

Judge Haney—12711, 7677, 10008, 6222, 1893, 6765, 12313, 6177, 2224, 3269, 6997, 9736, 178373 on trial.

Judge Ball—Set cases.

Judge Tuley—3451, 3650, 3693, 3704, 3738, 3783, 3816, 3838, 3871, 2090 on trial and 3671 on hearing.

Judge Tuthill—2859, 2860, 8248, all three on trial.

Judge Hutchinson—Case from Judge Dunne's call.

Judge Neely—2691 on trial and decision in 7778.

Judge Smith—4126, 4192, 4279, 3526, 3269, 2890, 993 on trial and 7754 at 3 p. m.

Judge Baker—1813, 3985, 8030, 10494, 5536 on trial.

Judge Dunne—4220, 2425, 3988, 668, 4362, 4528, 4610, 4730, 4789, 4786, 4791, 4802, 4815, 4824, 4835, 4879, 4890, 4902, 4914, 4906, 4947, 4958, 4980, 4991, 5002, 5033, 5024, 5057, 5079, 5102, 5113.

Judge Gibbons—4166, 6234, 6468, 4483, 4531, 4553, 4584, 4575, 3202, 3024, 4432 on trial.

Judge Chetlain—6388 on trial.

Judge Carter—Motions of course and 23423 and 23382 at 2 p. m.

Judge Richardson—Probate Court—General business.

Judge Stein—Criminal Court, Branch No. 1—285, 2519, 3390, 3391, 3392, 3393, 3394, 2712, 2803, 2804, 2833, 2773, 2308.

Judge Clifford—Criminal Court, Branch No. 4—3129 on trial.

Judge Gary—Criminal Court, Branch No. 5—3116, 3490, 3617, 3618, 3646, 3603, 3664, 3679, 4072, 3696, 4073.

Judge Burke—Criminal Court, Branch No. 6—3001, 4063, 4043, 3936, 3975, 3976, 3978.

Judge Kohlsaat—United States Circuit Court—23691, 25162.

Illinois Supreme Court.

Springfield, Ill., June 15.—[Special.]—Isaac N. Phillips of Bloomington was today appointed reporter of the Supreme Court, to succeed Norman L. Freeman of Springfield. Mr. Phillips already has filled the unexpired term of Mr. Freeman.

Proceedings of the court were as follows:

Heseman vs. Voght; time to file briefs extended to July 1.

Cogan vs. Burdick; motion for continuance denied.

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BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

2322 MICHIGAN-AV.—LARGE BEAUTIFUL rooms; detached residence; excellent board; references.

2402 DREXEL-BLVD.—ROOM; BOARD; GENtleman; modern; reasonable; lib. Cen.; boulevard trains.

31 OAKWOOD-AV., ½ BLOCK I. C. RY. STA-tion—First-class room and board.

2815 LAKE-AV., COR. OF OAKLAND—LARGE room for two, with board.

2900 MICHIGAN-AV.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, lovely rooms, facing the lake; exceptional table.

North Side.

251 W. CHICAGO-AV.—DESIRABLE ROOMS with homelike board: $4.50 and $5 per week.

800 DEARBORN-AV.—BOARD AND PLEASANT room for single gentleman; private.

Hotels.

HOTEL HOLLAND, 53D AND LAKE-AV.—10 min. to city; steam heat, electric lights, private baths, elevator service; cuisine and accommodations first-class.

HOTEL CADILLAC—EUROPEAN—47 CLARK—Beautifully furnished rooms; reasonable rates; monthly, weekly prices; daily, 75c-$1.

THOMPSON.

EDINBURGH HOTEL, 2124 MICHIGAN-BLVD.—Front suite, three rooms, private bath, well furnished; also single rooms. W. F. Orcutt, Prop.

Summer Resorts.

WHIPPORWILL COTTAGE, OTTAWA BEACH, Michigan—Rate $7 to $10 per week. MRS. SHEPARDSON.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND ROOM, GOOD, FOR MAN AND wife, with baby; North Side, near park; state terms. Address T 366, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR AN OLD LADY IN A GOOD GERman family on South Side. WENDT, 953 Lincoln-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—4465 OAKENWALD-AV., FLAT E—Suite of furnished rooms facing the lake; location and rooms very desirable; modern improvements; private family.

TO RENT—TO REFINED GENTLEMEN, VERY desirable large room, running water, nicely furnished, well kept, private family. 3648 Ellis-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS, FURNISHED, BEAUTIFUL location. 6418 Stewart-blvd., Englewood.

TO RENT—THE LAFAYETTE, 10, 12, AND 14 E. Harrison-st., 1 block s. of Auditorium.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED FRONT room in modern flat. 468 E. 48th-st.

TO RENT—LARGE, COOL ROOM; BATH; ELEvator. 343 Michigan-av., Flat 9.

North Side.

TO RENT—114 DEARBORN-AV., FRONT, DOUble, and single rooms; walking distance; every convenience.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS; every convenience. 357 Ontario-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS FOR comp. for gentleman. 631 Fullerton-av.

TO RENT—2 FRONT ALCOVE ROOMS WITH or without furniture. 390 La Salle-av.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—BETAH RENTING CO. WILL LOcate definitely desired rooms; anywhere. 520 Woman's Temple.

WANTED—ROOMS.

WANTED—TO RENT—ROOM, BREAKFAST, ON West Side, in exchange for piano lessons. Address T 356, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FRONT ROOM FOR A young couple; no meals. Address T 332, Tribune.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—5238 WOODLAWN-AV.. LARGE residence and grounds. W. A. PRIDMORE, 234 La Salle-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—14-ROOM, STONE FRONT RESIdence, 52 Lincoln-av., front to Jefferson Park, only $90. C. H. BINNEY, Marquette Bldg.

Summer Resorts.

TO RENT—SUMMER HOME, NINE ROOMS, completely furnished, including boats; on beautiful lake northern Ill., Wis. rail; 1 hour from city. Inquire 1416, 204 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED TWO-STORY COTtages for the season, at Beechwood Point, Paw Paw Lake. Address L. P. HUSEN, Watervliet, Mich.

TO RENT—FURNISHED COTTAGE AT LAKE Geneva. Address T 268, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE—IF YOU want an up-to-date 10-room house, furnished complete, steam heat, gas, call and see WILLIAM MAGEE & SONS, 1064 Colony Bldg.

WANTED—HOUSES.

WANTED—TO RENT—DURING JULY AND AUgust, a finely furnished modern residence in one of the most desirable South Side localities; will make real reasonable to responsible parties. Address T 370, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—ELEGANT NEW 8-ROOM FLATS; mahogany finish, tiled bath, open plumbing, hot water, oak floors throughout; 6401-6403 Greenwood-av.; only $30 to $35; one block south of Lexington-av. cars; 20 minutes' ride and best location in city. NEWBURY & CO., 204 Dearborn.

TO RENT—NEW 4 AND 5-ROOM FLATS—On Calumet-av. and 57th-st., overlooking South Park; near 58th-st. and road station; steam heat, hardwood floors and finish; just being completed; agent at building daily. DRAPER & KRAMER, 47th and Calumet-av.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE APARTMENTS, $10 up, in the Palo Alto, 4 c. cor. State and 23d, and Hillansbee, n. w. cor. 23d and Wabash. Office 174 23d-st.

TO RENT—THE MONROE, 5513 TO 25 MONroe-av.—Modern steam-heated apartments, 3, 5, 6 and 7 rooms, $10 to $30; hot water, gas ranges, elevator, and electric lights included.

TO RENT—4, 5, AND 7 ROOMS AND BATH, $18, $20, $24; 4 rooms, no bath, $16 to $18; steam, water, elevator, modern. 3105 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—FLATS AND HOUSES ALL OVER the city. Send for list. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—4-ROOM FLATS, $18. 3 Wabash-av., steam heated. DRAPER & KRAMER, 47th and Calumet-av.

TO RENT—FLATS IN NEW "FOLLANSBEE," cor. w. cor. 23d and Wabash; everything modern. Agent at building. Phone S. 472.

TO RENT—TWO GENTLEMEN, WITH ELEgant corner flat on South Park, elevated road; having furniture. Address C O 963, Tribune office.

TO RENT—5-ROOM FLATS, STEAM HEAT, water, etc.; $9 up. 2829 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—$18 UP, 3 TO 7 ROOMS; CORNERS; steam; decorated. 731 Langley-av., janitor.

TO RENT—MODERN 5-ROOM FLATS, $18, near 45d-st. CANTERBURY, 155 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—YALE AND 64TH, ENGLEWOOD, nice 6-room flat; steam, hot water, janitor; $18.

West Side.

TO RENT—7-ROOM STEAM HEATED FLAT; gas fixtures throughout; will take vacant lot and cash or add cash if well located. Address E C 97, Tribune office.

TO RENT—NEW 7-R. STEAM H. FLAT, $25; 3 minutes Lake-st. L station, 1257 Fulton-st. A. S. TERRILL & CO., 96 Washington-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—MODERN FLATS, NEW BUILDING, 6 and 7 rooms; every convenience, steam heat, hot water, janitor, etc. 1737 Oakdale-av.

TO RENT—237 FULLERTON-AV., NR. CLARK (car), 3 and 4 rms.; heat, hot water; thoroughly mod.

TO RENT—SECOND FLAT, 586 LA SALLE-AV.; steam heat, hot water, and gas ranges.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—FLATS, 6 ROOMS AND BATH, steam heat; electric light, cold storage; choice residences; $22.50. Address T 357, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FLATS AND HOUSES, some of them very fine; people at low rentals for summer. MEYER & CARR, 20,107 Dearborn.

WANTED—FLATS.

WANTED—TO RENT—TO USE AND CARE for furnished flat or house for summer without rent; family of two; no children. References. Address T 367, Tribune office.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—43D-ST., CORNER CALUMET-AV., elegant drug store; also inside store. Grand Crossing Grove-av. steam-heated, $25. F. D. PETERSON & SON, 270 43d-st.

TO RENT—STORE, 192 E. RANDOLPH-ST. Apply to J. S. MEYER, Room 208, 56 5th-av.

West Side.

TO RENT—THE BEST CORNER IN JEFFERson; a saloon; also 6-room flat and large barn; low rent to good tenant. HABERER & DELPOSSE, 95 Washington-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN GARDEN CITY BUILDing, northwest corner 5th-av. and Randolph-st.; all modern conveniences; well adapted for manufacturers' agents. MEYER & ARENT, Room 208, 56 5th-av.

TO RENT—OFFICES AND LODGE ROOMS; well ventilated; low rent. Washington-st., Room 29.

TO RENT—DESK AND 'PHONE; PLEASANT location. 140 Dearborn, R. 23, Hartford Bldg.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—BUILDINGS, STORES AND FLATS in all parts of the city. Send for list. WILLIAM H. FRANKENTHAL, 164 La Salle-st.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

FOR SALE—BANK FIXTURES AND SAFE. Inquire at Bank of Commerce, banking floor, Quincy Bldg., 5th-av. and Madison.

WANTED—ROLLER TOP DESK; GOOD CONdition; must be cheap. Friday. Easy. T 369, Tribune office.

PARTNERS WANTED.

WANTED—A PARTNER, LADY OR GENT with $4,000 to take half interest in a patent medicine that will net $6,000 per year. Address T 358, Tribune office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—TEN R.I.P.A.N.S FOR 6 CENTS at druggists; one gives relief.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT BOTTOM PRICES—The following property, belonging to Bank of Commerce, in liquidation:

397 E. 50th-st., near Drexel-blvd., 67½x285, with good frame house.

220 to 230 W. Adams-st., s. w. corner Aberdeen, 125x75, with six 2-story and basement brick and stone houses.

6742 Calumet-av., 25x161, with 2-story frame flat bldg.

289 Dayton-st., near Center-st., lot, 25x125.

96 Tilden-av., lot, 22x66.

Apply to

BENJ. BISSINGER, 171 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—LARGE AND SMALL PIECES OF improved income property at prices of foreclosure. C. H. PRINDIVILLE, 138 La Salle-st.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—WABASH-AV., NEAR 207H-ST.—Two-story brick, lot 25x161 ft.; worth $18,000; price $13,000. MEAD & COE, 100 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—A BRICK COTTAGE, containing 4 rooms on a 7 ft. basement; a good barn; lot 25x125 to an alley; lot is worth $2,000; a party will sell for $1,400. Apply to owner, MR. BENNETT, 2904 Butler-st.

FOR SALE—3616 GRAND-BLVD., HANDSOME modern residence with brick barn; carriage drive from lot to barn; $25,000 is cheap for this property; to be bought for less than $18,000; owner. DEVLIN, 215 Adams.

FOR SALE—GOOD 2-STORY MODERN FRAME flats, 5 and 6 rooms, stone foundation, good condition, ½ block to 63d-st. on Ada, $1,300; easy terms. Address T 264, Tribune office.

FOR SALE — FERNWOOD — 4 GOOD HOUSES in good repair, 2 blocks to C. & E. I. R. R. and electric cars, for $500 less than present building cost. Address T 263, Tribune office.

FR SALE—$875 EACH BUYS 2 LOTS ON LANGley-av., c. f. near 66th-st; if taken at once; paved and paid. GEO. B. CRUICKSHANK, 187 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS—INDIANA-AV., NEAR 54th-st., 100x161, Calumet-av. nr. 38th-st., 100x161. W. A. PRIDMORE, 234 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—LOTS ON ASHLAND-av., between 62d and 63d, $1,100. Apply JOPLING, 1245 W. 63d.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV., NEAR 56TH-ST., 25 x161, only $90 per foot. W. A. PRIDMORE, 234 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—TO BUY A HOME ON THE BOULEvards or in the Kenwood district go to MASON HILL, 414 Home Insurance Building.

FOR SALE—WOODLAWN-AV., BET. 57TH AND 58th-sts., choice residence lots, 50x180. W. A. PRIDMORE, 234 La Salle-st. Send for plat.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BERWYN BARGAIN—50 FT., OAK Park-av.; all improvements in; beautiful trees, very choice; must sell: only $1,200. T 349, Tribune.

FOR SALE—WHEATON, BEAUTIFUL 10-ROOM cottage, barn; bath; garden; near golf club; at sacrifice. Address S 924, Tribune office.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—TWO TRACTS ON 63D-ST. CHIcago's future great street, $500 and $1,200 an acre. N. THOMASSON, 85 Dearborn-st. 1 buy and sell acres NOW.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE LOT OF LAND CONtaining five [5] acres, situated on Ridgeland-av., in the Town of Cicero. Address E. E. S., the Auditorium.

OTHER REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—

LAKES OF KILLARNEY.

For sale by private treaty, the far-famed Muckross estate, including Muckross House, demesne, deer-forests, game preserves, fishings, lakes, mountains, and islands, containing altogether over 13,000 acres. The tenure is fee simple, save as to 277 acres which are held forever, subject to a head rent. In the sale will be included the Mansion House and Demesne [which entirely surrounds the middle Lake of Killarney], the Torc Waterfall, the Devil's Punch Bowl [part of], O'Sullivan's Cascade, Dinish Island, Brickeen Island, Lord Brandon's Cottage, Mangerton Mountain [part of], Toro Mountain, Tomies Mountain, the Purple Mountain [part of], the old Weir bridge [part of], Meeting of the Waters, etc. In fact the finest portion of the scenery of Killarney, the deer forests are in this estate, and the shooting covers are probably the same. Possession can be given in March next. For particulars apply to WHITNEY & MOORE, Solicitors, 46 Kildare-st., Dublin.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—MODERN 9-FLAT BUILDING ON South Side; will give good vacant valued at $12,000 as part payment; give location and price. Address T 280, Tribune office.

WANTED—S. OR N. SIDE VACANT; WILL give new flat bldg., well rented, and add cash. W. H. STEWART, owner, 70 Dearborn-st.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—FOR RESIDENCE PROPerty, 320 acres of land in Hartwood, Clinton county, Ill., on fine navigable river in Louisiana, boat landing on the property. This land when cleared will produce annually 100 bushels of shorn cotton, or corn. The standing timber can be cut and sold for cash at boat landing. Price $2.50 per acre. Will exchange for sale of city land and cheap grazing land in southwest La. Address WM. BRIGGS, Mgr., Lake Charles, La.

FOR EXCHANGE—IN STATE-ST., NEAR 87TH-ST.—Flat bldg., one store and 4 flats; want cheap suburban lots for equity; price $10,000; inc. $6,000. MEAD & COE, 100 Washington-st.

WILL EXCHANGE 80 ACRES GOOD LAND for building lot, worth $800. SPRINGER & CO., 96 Dearborn-st.

REAL ESTATE TO LOAN.

NO COMMISSION—MONEY LOANED ON VAcant and improved real estate in sums of $1,000 to $2,000 at 6 per cent; $2,000 to $20,000 at 5 and 5½ per cent; no charge of any kind; the investor pays no profit; borrower pays recording fees, warrantee deed tax, and for bringing down abstract and for nothing more. Title guarantee policy required. Loans can be arranged like a bank as much as two years ahead if desired. Interest commences on the day money is paid out. Security passed on within four days. HENRY VAN VLISSINGEN, Main Floor, 88 La Salle-st., opposite City Hall.

IF YOU CAN REDUCE YOUR PRESENT LOAN call on us; we loan money on long time 5 per cent and small commission without attorney's fees, or at 6 per cent and give you the privilege of prepaying $100 and upward at any time without notice, with interest only to date of payment. ROSE & COMPANY, 108 Dearborn-st.

4 PER CENT MONEY On choice real estate with privileges of prepayment. Prompt inspection. J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & CO., 95 Dearborn-st., main floor.

MONEY TO LOAN on improved city property. FROM 4 TO 6 PER CENT according to amount and security. MEAD & COE, 100 Washington-st.

BEST TERMS TO GOOD BORROWERS ON IMPROVED & VACANT PROPERTY. BUILDING LOANS. PEABODY HOUSTON & KING & CO., 164 DEARBORN-ST.

ALWAYS HAVE MONEY TO LOAN ON CHIcago real estate at current rates; no delay. GOLD MORTGAGES FOR SALE. CANNELL & McCLURE, 107 Dearborn-st. Lake View office, 1808 Clark-st., near Roscoe.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.

R. PRINDIVILLE, R. 817 Chi. Stock Exchange.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS.

LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT on Chicago or suburbs; real estate loans; quick service; property examined without charge. Western State Bank, n.w. cor. La Salle and Washington-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN—AMOUNT TO SUIT. We have a large amount of Chicago money and will act promptly on all applications; lowest rates. MAIN DIGBY & BROS., 204 Dearborn-st.

HART & FRANK, 92 AND 94 WASHINGTON-st.; loans on Chicago real estate and building loans made at lowest market rates; no delay.

MONEY WITHOUT COMMISSION AT 5, 5½, and 6 per cent on improved Chicago real estate. Building loans. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle.

MONEY TO LOAN, LOWEST CURRENT RATES, in any amount, improved and vacant property. E. N. WEARE & CO., 116 Dearborn-st.

LOANS WITHOUT COMMISSION ANDERSON, 425 Home Insurance Bldg.

MONEY TO LOAN—FOREIGN CAPITALISTS; lowest rates. DUNLAP SMITH & CO., 170 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTate at lowest rates. WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 82 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTate in sums to suit; building loans made. DUTTON & CALLAN, 145 La Salle-st.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON IMPROVED real estate, Chicago, Hyde Park, Lake Park, and Wilmette. O. F. GIBBS & CO., 125 La Salle.

EDGAR M. SNOW & CO., 101 WASHINGTON-st., loan on Chicago improved real estate; lowest current rates; no delay if we pass upon title.

INTEREST RATES, 4½ TO 6 PER CENT; WANT choice real estate loans; building loans made. KOZMINSKI & YONDORF, bankers, 73 Dearborn.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTate at current rates; building loans made. ROSE, QUINLAN & CO., 70 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT on Chicago improved; quick service; owners only. Address C K 206, Tribune office.

LOANS FROM $500 UP AT LOWEST RATES; prompt attention. E. WOLTERSDORF, corner of Jackson-blvd. and Ogden-av.

LOANS ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE IN Chicago at current rates. The Equitable Trust Co., 165 Dearborn-st.

4½ TO 6 PER CENT LOANS MADE WITH PREpayment privilege on Chicago real estate. HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 204 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5 PER CENT FROM private fund, any amount, on Illinois farms or Chicago improved. Address T 358, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

ANY PERSON WITH MONEY TO LOAN IN sums of $500 to $2,000 can get A1 security, good interest. Send name and address to T 355, Tribune office.

TO SALARIED PEOPLE—MONEY LOANED ON easy payments at lowest rates; strictly confidential. Call at 100 Washington-st., Room 601.

MONEY LOANED SALARIED PEOPLE AND retail merchants; no security; special inducements. TOLMAN, 1022 Masonic Temple.

LOANS TO HONEST "SALARIED PEOPLE" AT ½ the usual rate. R. 16, 86 Washington-st.

MISS PADDON, 162 LA SALLE-ST., ROOM 5—Private loans to school teachers only.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY LOANED TO SALARIED EMPLOYES holding permanent positions with responsible firms or companies on your note, without security; no inquiries made of your employer; repay weekly or monthly; low rates. Room 218, 218 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOW RATES TO MERchants and manufacturers on warehouse receipts for staple merchandise in amounts of $500 or more. Address C G 303, Tribune office.

LIFE INS. POLICIES PURCHASED; LOANS ON same 6% interest; endowment, tontine, and distribution bonds discounted at 6%; real estate loans; 4 to 6% int. John V. Fox, 108 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—6 PER CENT GOLD MORTGAGES, $500, $800, $900, $1,000, $1,200, and $1,700. Send for printed list. SAM BROWN JR., Room 1001, 155 La Salle-st.

WANTED—TO BORROW MONEY ON OR SELL one promissory note of $300. Address T 333, Tribune office.

LOANS TO SALARIED PEOPLE AND ON ANY good collateral. 1504 Unity Building.

PERSONAL PROPERTY LOANS.

MONEY TODAY. MONEY TODAY.

DO YOU WANT MONEY? IF SO, CALL ON

ALPHEUS M. SMITH, INVESTMENT BANKER. 100 WASHINGTON-ST., ROOM 901. BETWEEN CLARK AND DEARBORN-STS.

YOU CAN BORROW ANY AMOUNT YOU WANT ON EASY TERMS, AT LOWEST RATES ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, CARRIAGES, ETC., WITHOUT REMOVAL.

ALSO TO SALARIED PEOPLE WITHOUT MORTGAGE.

PAYMENTS ARRANGED TO SUIT CONVENIENCE OF BORROWER; PARTIAL PAYMENTS CAN BE MADE AT ANY TIME.

YOU CAN DEAL WITH ME QUICKLY AND SATISFACTORILY.

IT WILL BE TO YOUR ADVANTAGE TO CALL AT MY OFFICE BEFORE BORROWING ELSEWHERE.

ALPHEUS M. SMITH, INVESTMENT BANKER. 100 WASHINGTON-ST., ROOM 901.

MONEY. MONEY. MONEY.
MONEY. MONEY. MONEY.
MONEY. MONEY. MONEY.

ARE YOU IN NEED OF MONEY?

IF SO, CALL ON THE OLDEST, LARGEST AND ONLY INCORPORATED LOAN COMPANY IN CHICAGO. YOU CAN BORROW ANY AMOUNT YOU WISH FOR ANY TIME FROM 20 TO $1,000, ON THE FOLLOWING SECURITY: HOUSEHOLD GOODS, ANYWHERE IN COOK COUNTY; HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, CARRIAGES, WAGONS, WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS, OR ANY VALUABLE SECURITY WHICH YOU OWN. YOU REMAIN UNDISTURBED IN YOUR POSSESSION. YOU CAN GET THE MONEY THE DAY YOU MAKE APPLICATION AT LOWEST RATES. LOANS CAN BE PAID BACK IN ANY INSTALLMENTS THAT SUIT THE BORROWER. AND IF YOU DO NOT CARE TO BORROW, WE WILL LEND YOU OUR MONEY FREE OF CHARGE. PLEASE REMEMBER THAT ALL INQUIRIES OF YOUR NEIGHBORS OR EMPLOYER.

MAIN OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO., 175 DEARBORN-ST., ROOM 216 AND 217.

WEST SIDE BRANCH OFFICE, 161 W. MADISON-ST., HAYMARKET THEATER BUILDING. SECOND FLOOR. WEST SIDE OFFICE IS OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL 8 O'CLOCK, TO ACCOMMODATE PEOPLE LIVING ON THE WEST SIDE.

SPECIAL NOTICE BORROWERS.

When BORROWING MONEY upon any kind of security persons should first seek and ascertain the RELIABILITY and RESPONSIBILITY of the FIRM with which they deal. The BEST is ALWAYS the CHEAPEST. Deal where your RECOUNTRY will be RESOLVED SAFE. Ask for references of the concern from which you wish to borrow money, then you will not be likely to fall in with irresponsible parties with limited capital, who will need it and call upon you when least expected. We are glad to give references. WE GUARANTEE SATISFACTION. WE ARE THE CHEAPEST IN THE CITY.

WE LOAN YOUR OWN MONEY and endeavor to treat our customers with a liberality of friendship, that they will return again and refer their friends to us when wanting money. Please call at any time and information will be cheerfully given.

LOUIS F. HOPKINS & CO., 167 Dearborn-st., Room 304 (3d floor, corner Monroe-st.). ENGLEWOOD BRANCH OFFICE, 528 West 63d-st., corner Eggleston-av. [Over Postoffice.]

LOANS ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, AND OTHER SECURITIES.

AMERICAN MORTGAGE LOAN CO., Hartford Building, Dearborn and Madison-sts. | 140 DEARBORN-ST. ROOM 78.

A strictly private, reliable place to borrow money on household furniture, pianos, horses, wagons, fixtures, shops, etc.; $10 up; any good security; you retain full possession and use of goods; you can pay the money back in small weekly or monthly payments, or any time you like; loans can be made anywhere in Cook County; no references required; business done quickly and quietly; full information cheerfully given. If you will call; if you cannot call, write to us and we will send our confidential agent to call on you; everybody treated courteously and kindly; low rates, honest dealings.

MONEY LOANED TO SALARIED EMPLOYES holding permanent positions with responsible firms or companies on your note, without security; no inquiries made of your employer; repay weekly or monthly; low rates.

LADIES OR GENTLEMEN WANTING A loan on diamonds, watches, seal garments, etc., $10 up on anything of value; no pawnshop, but loans of this kind made by responsible people; confidential. P. B. KNOWLTON, Manager. Hartford Building, | 140 DEARBORN-ST. Dearborn and Madison-sts. | ROOM 78.

RELIANCE LOAN CO., 100 Washington-st., Room 504, and SOUTH SIDE OFFICE, 110 W. 47th-st., corner State-st. Open evenings until 9 o'clock.

Loans made on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons. Also to salaried people without mortgage. Property left in your own possession. Partial payments received at any time and interest reduced accordingly. It will pay you to get our rates before borrowing.

FIDELITY MORTGAGE LOAN CO., 134 MONROE-ST., SUITE 504.

FIFTH FLOOR PORT DEARBORN BUILDING, 201 W. 63D-ST., ENGLEWOOD, ROOM 1 COLUMBIA BLOCK, SOUTH CHICAGO.

LOANS ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, WAGONS, ETC., WITHOUT REMOVAL.

MONEY LOANED PRIVATELY ON FURNIture, pianos, horses, carriages, without removal, at lowest rates. If you want money and a friend, too, call on me. Live and let live is my motto. Time and payment to suit borrower. A. H. WILLIAMS, 99 Dearborn-st., Room 26.

LOWEST RATES IN CHICAGO ON GOOD FURniture loans from $200 to $1,000. F. G. WRIGHT, 184 Dearborn-st., Room 409.

INSTRUCTION.

GIRLS' CLASSICAL SCHOOL, Indianapolis, Ind. Theodore L. Sewall, founder; May Wright Sewall, principal; 18th year opens Sept. 26. Prepares for all colleges admitting women; 18 instructors; music, art, gymnasium. Write for prospectus.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES—AUDITORIUM TOWER. Best instruction; reasonable fee; classes and privately; day or evening; trial lesson free. NEW TERMS NOW. OPEN ALL SUMMER.

MUSICAL.

MARY M. SHEDD, TEACHER OF SINGING, Italian method; voices tested free. 908 Steinway Hall.

BOOKS, MAPS, ETC.

OLD BOOKS, OLD MAGAZINES, Bought, sold, exchanged. 43 Van Buren-st., near Wabash.

OLD BOOKS BOUGHT AND SOLD—LAW, GENeral, medical. GEO. M. BECKWITH, 214 Clark-st., Room 24, s. w. cor. Adams.

PRINTING MATERIAL.

32X46 CAMPBELL COMPLETE, $850; 47X62 Campbell, two revs., $800; 41x60 Campbell, $800; 7x11 Gordon, $50; job outfit, $250. Wanner's Printers' Warehouse, 209 Clark.

FOR SALE—ONE, 24-IN. SANBORN CUTTER, $225; one 34-in. Howard cutter, $250; two Jogger, 30x38, $7 each. POWELL, 356 Dearborn, R. 1304.

LEGAL NOTICES AND PROPOSALS.

NOTICE—ON AND AFTER THIS DATE I WILL not be responsible for any debts incurred by E. D. Broderick or Broderick & James A. Scott.

JAMES A. SCOTT.

Dated: Chicago, June 12, 1899.

STAMPS, COINS, PICTURES, ETC.

START STAMP COLLECTING; ALBUM AND 300 stamps, 25c. WOLSIEFFER, 78 State.

CLOTHING.

H. S., 474 N. CLARK-ST., PAYS THE HIGHEST price for gentlemen's cast-off clothing.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

KEEP THE SEARCHLIGHT OF TRUTH TURNED ON: THE WHATS, THE HOWS, THE WHYS, —of— THE MANY-TONE "CROWN" PIANO; or facts plainly stated as to WHAT the CROWN piano is. HOW it came to be, and what it is. WHY it is what it is.

HOW ABOUT THE "CROWN" PIANO IMITATING SO MANY DIFFERENT INSTRUMENTS? It does not imitate any instrument, only so far as the tone adjustment produces the quality of tone requisite for the player to properly render the music of any particular instrument. The tone adjustment enlarges the capacity of the piano and thus enables the player to render the music of various instruments on the piano, so as to almost perfectly imitate them.

WHAT ARE SOME OF THE INSTRUMENTS THAT THE PLAYER CAN THUS REPRESENT? The harp, the zither, the mandolin, the guitar, the banjo, the clavichord, the spinet, the harpsichord, etc., etc.; in fact, the limit is the ability of the player, as the piano is capable of producing so many different tones and tone shadings that its resources are almost unlimited.

DOES ONE PEDAL CONTROL THE TONE ADJUSTMENT SO AS TO PRODUCE ALL OF THESE VARIOUS TONES AND TONE SHADINGS? No; it requires another pedal in addition to the tone pedal, thus making four pedals on the many-tone "Crown" piano.

WHAT DOES THIS ADDITIONAL PEDAL DO? When used in connection with the tone pedal it enables the player to produce the qualities of tone requisite for the rendition of the operatic longing to a class of string instruments that are played by picking, either with the fingers or a plectrum.

WHAT IS ITS EFFECT WHEN USED ALONE? It makes the piano toneless, thus transforming it into a perfect practice clavier. This pedal, in connection with the tone pedal, gives the player perfect control of the tone adjustment, and, together with it, they transform the piano from a single tone to a many-tone instrument, carrying it forward and upward to the fourth, the last and highest stage of its development.

A GREAT LINE. The many-tone "CROWN" PIANO.

The Angelus ORCHESTRAL PIANO PLAYER.

The Symphony SELF-PLAYING ORGAN.

The "CROWN" ORGAN.

PRICES AND TERMS to suit any reasonable requirement. GEO. P. BENT, Mfr. Salesrooms, 209 Wabash-av. Factory and salesroom, 249 Washington-blvd.

ADAM SCHAAF PIANOS—WARRANTED FOR ten years; established 1873.

BARGAINS IN GOOD SECOND-HAND PIANOS.

$ 95 buys Safford & Sons upright piano.
$110 buys Emerson upright piano.
$125 buys Wegman upright piano.
$125 buys Hale Bros. upright piano.
$100 buys Schiller upright piano.
$100 buys Bradford upright piano.
$105 buys Weser Bros. upright piano.
$105 buys Hallett & Cumston upright piano.
$125 buys Wheelock upright piano.
$100 buys Kranich & Bach upright piano.
$135 buys Hallet & Davis upright piano.
$145 buys Ivers & Pond upright piano.
$145 buys Fischer upright piano.
$125 buys Behnish upright piano.
$195 buys Decker Bros. upright piano.
$20, $25, $45 each, good square pianos.
$15, $20, $35 each, good organs.

We Sell on Small Monthly Payments.

TO RENT—$3 and $4 per month, 200 new upright pianos; one year's rent allowed if purchased. Pianos tuned, stored, and exchanged. ADAM SCHAAF. 147-149 W. Madison-st., corner Union.

STORY & CLARK PIANO—HIGHEST ART OF piano construction. Prices from.....$350 to $700

HOWARD PIANO imitates mandolin, guitar, banjo, zither, etc. Will offer this piano this week as a record-breaker in prices at.....$250

SCHUMANN PIANO—Our Eastern make, Mahogany or oak.....$162

Second-hand and slightly used pianos, such as Steinway, $185; Knabe, $165; Decker Bros., $125; Sohmer [fine upright], $100; Knabe, $85; Kingsbury, $75; Boardman & Gray [mah. upright], $85, and squares as low as $30.

Second-hand organs, a big stock to select from, some are only slightly used. Take your pick from.....$15 up.

EASY PAYMENTS.

STORY & CLARK, 251 Wabash-av.

GUARANTEED BARGAINS IN PIANOS and ORGANS.

ORGANS.
A variety of used organs, $15 to $25.
Several piano case organs, shopworn, $50.
A good self-playing organ [used], $60.

A full pipe organ taken in exchange, $500; suitable for a good size church.

USED PIANOS.
Square pianos [a variety] $15 to $20.
1 Chase upright.....$100 1 Shaw upright.....$125
1 Pelton & Pomeroy, 110 1 Emerson upright, 145
1 Hallet & Davis grand..... 275

ALL ON EASY PAYMENTS.

W. W. KIMBALL CO., Wabash-av., s. of Jackson. We close Saturdays at 1 o'clock until September.

VOSE PIANOS— ALL NEW STYLES—GREAT
VOSE PIANOS— display of our famous art de-
VOSE PIANOS— signs; second - hand
VOSE PIANOS— pianos at any price you wish;
VOSE PIANOS— second-hand uprights from $100 upward; cash or rental purchase plan. Call or write for full information.
VOSE PIANOS— VOSE & SONS' PIANO CO., MANUFACTURERS, 248 WABASH-AV.

CARPENTERS CAN'T DO IT.

Only ARTISTS can make pianos to suit the ARTIST.
The HALLET & DAVIS pianos are made by ARTISTS.
The HALLET & DAVIS pianos will suit an ARTIST.
We do not charge for the reputation they enjoy. Our prices represent intrinsic values.
BARGAINS IN USED PIANOS.
Weser Bros.....$100 Emerson.....$60
Shoemacher.....100 Dowling & Co.....85
Terms as you like them.
HALLET & DAVIS PIANO WAREROOMS. P. J. FARLEY, Manager. 239-241 Wabash-av.

PIANO PURCHASERS—NOTE THE INCONtestible fact that at LYON & HEALY'S you will find—
The largest and finest stock of pianos in the world.
The lowest prices on pianos of guaranteed durability.
The most liberal terms.
Choice of ten leading makes, including—
Steinway, Knabe,
Fischer, Krakauer,
Sterling, Huntington,
And four of our own.
LYON & HEALY, WABASH-AV. AND ADAMS-ST.

P.S.—Our factories produce 100,000 musical instruments annually.

EMERSON PIANO COMPANY—We have several exceptionally good bargains in EMERSON and other well-known PIANOS left from FIRE SALE. It will pay you to examine them before buying elsewhere. Time payments if desired. Emerson Piano Co., 207 Wabash-av. JOHN W. NORTHROP, Manager.

FINE USED OAK KNABE UPRIGHT, PRACtically good as new, $275; large handsome mahogany case upright, thoroughly overhauled, $175; Bauer upright, carefully overhauled, $200; Lyon upright, second hand, neat in appearance, $85. LYON & HEALY, Adams and Wabash-av.

CAUTION—STEINWAY PIANOS! BEWARE OF borus instruments offered as genuine Steinway pianos. A fine stock of used Steinway uprights at very low prices may be found at LYON & HEALY'S, Wabash-av. and Adams-st., and they are the only authorized Steinway agents in Chicago.

LUDWIG PIANOS—A FULL LINE OF THESE beautiful upright pianos at our warerooms; prices moderate; easy terms of payments. VOSE & SONS' PIANO CO., 248 Wabash-av.

THE EXQUISITE SINGING TONE OF THE Chase Bros. piano commends it to all vocalists and students of vocal culture. Try one at our warerooms. Chickering-Chase Bros. Co., 269 Wabash-av.

UNUSUAL BARGAINS IN SLIGHTLY USED and shopworn pianos. Note these: One mahogany upright, $175; fine Starr upright, $150; New York upright, $100. LYON & HEALY, Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

SOHMER AND J. O. TWICHELL PIANOS for sale by J. O. TWICHELL, 223 Wabash-av.

USED CHICKERING UPRIGHT, $125; HANDsome wal

MOTOR CARTS FIND FAVOR

SOUTH PARK BOARD'S ORDER AGAINST THEM IS DENOUNCED.

Mayor Says the Commissioners Are Twenty Years Behind the Times—Assistant Corporation Counsel Arthur Declares the Prohibitory Ruling Is Illegal—Likely to Be Tested in the Courts if It Is Not Rescinded Soon.

The action of the South Park board in instructing the park police to exclude automobiles from the parks and boulevards has aroused protests not alone from the owners and manufactureres of the vehicles, but also from citizens whose only interest is a desire to have Chicago up to date in all things. Mayor Harrison, the members of other park boards, officials of the League of American Wheelmen, and property-owners along the boulevards say the action of the board puts it on record as antagonistic to new inventions and as standing in the road of progress.

Owners of electric vehicles are determined to use them in the boulevards, and several of them were seen in the parks yesterday. It was the intention of the owners to test the law, but according to the park officers no attempt will be made to stop the carriages until next Monday. One of the large companies that manufactures automobiles has announced that the services of its attorneys will be at the disposal of any of the owners of the vehicles who determine to run their vehicles in the boulevard regardless of the law.

Views of City Officials.

"Members of the South Park board are twenty years behind the time," said Mayor Harrison. "Twenty years ago bicycles were not allowed in the down-town districts. Such an action as this is a serious mistake. It may be that the board had the intention of prohibiting any established lines of automobiles from using parks, but even that I do not consider right. Of course a company operating automobiles for hire should be made to give the park district compensation, but a movement that will increase the means of transportation in Chicago and relieve the congested condition of the street cars should be encouraged."

Corporation Counsel Walker said: "I do not like to express any opinion on the matter, but the opinion I have is not flattering to the park board's ruling."

"The South Park Commissioners have no legal ground to stand on in their action," said Assistant Corporation Counsel Arthur. "There are 100 decisions of the court made during the twenty-year fight of the League of American Wheelmen on similar ordinances, on which the automobile people may rely. They can go into court and knock the matter out easily."

May Run in Other Parks.

J. W. Suddard, President of the West Park board, said: "To rule automobiles out of the parks and the boulevards seems to me so absurd that I do not know how to discuss it. If they made a noise and frightened horses then I could see some reason for it, but bicycles are far more objectionable in that respect than the automobiles. I can see no reason for prohibiting the use of pleasure vehicles by private persons, and I am sure that I express the sentiments of our board when I say so."

F. H. Winston of the Lincoln Park board said: "I do not approve of the action of the board if the vehicles are used for pleasure and there is no objection by property-owners along the boulevards to their use. I have not heard any opinion in regard to the legality of the order."

Automobiles have been running through the parks for three years. More than 100 vehicles are in use in Chicago, but it is expected the number will increase rapidly. One firm alone is now at work on 140 automobiles ordered by private individuals. Among the owners of automobiles in use in Chicago boulevards are:

Princess Engalitcheff, W. D. Sargent, Montgomery Ward, Henry C. Lytton, S. M. Fischer, C. K. G. Billings, Walter C. Pullman, Robert Shaw, Charles W. Goelet, Harry Raymond, C. E. Woods.

Milwaukee Man Disgusted.

Carl F. Fricke, manager of the Val Blatz estate of Milwaukee, who was in Chicago yesterday, requested Owen H. Fay to send his automobile cab to the Great Northern Hotel, as he desired to take a ride in it over some of the South Side boulevards and parks.

"If you had come here on Wednesday," said Mr. Fay, "you could have made the trip without trouble, but it is impossible now, owing to a prohibitory order of the South Park Commissioners."

"Well, that is the smallest thing that I ever knew to come out of Chicago," said Mr. Fricke, "and I shall be much surprised if the people of this city quietly submit to it. Send your cab up to Milwaukee and I'll guarantee you can run it anywhere without hindrance."

The proposition struck Mr. Fay favorably, and he said in the afternoon he had about decided to send the cab to the Wisconsin city.

H. C. ADAMS REAPPOINTED.

Governor Scofield Names Him for Third Term as State Food and Dairy Commissioner.

Madison, Wis., June 15.—[Special.]—Governor Scofield today reappointed H. C. Adams of Madison as State Dairy and Food Commissioner at a salary of $2,500 a year and expenses. This will make the third consecutive term for Mr. Adams. A. J. Roach was an active applicant for the same position.

The reappointment of Adams has complicated the three-cornered contest for the position of Judge of Jefferson-Rock-Green County circuit left vacant by the death of Judge John R. Bennett of Janesville.

Jefferson County, being unsuccessful in its efforts to have Roach named for Dairy and Food Commissioner, now insists on having its candidate, County Judge George Grimm, appointed Circuit Judge.

The Governor is inclined to give this place to Attorney B. F. Dunwiddie of Janesville. The Governor said late tonight he had been prevailed on by the friends of the candidates to delay the appointment until tomorrow.

SHRINERS' PILGRIMAGE ENDS.

John H. Atwood of Leavenworth, Kas., Elected Imperial Potentate—Next Council in Washington.

Buffalo, N. Y., June 15.—The second and last session of the Imperial Council Nobles of the Mystic Shrine was held today. It was decided to grant a charter to the Shriners of Binghamton, N. Y. The following officers were elected:

Imperial Potentate—John H. Atwood, Leavenworth, Kas.

Imperial Deputy Potentate—Lou D. Winsor, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Imperial Assistant Rabban—Henry C. Aiken, Omaha, Neb.

Imperial High Priest and Prophet—George H. Green, Dallas, Tex.

Imperial Oriental Guide—George L. Brown, Buffalo, N. Y.

Imperial Treasurer—William S. Brown, Pittsburg, Pa.

Imperial Recorder—Benjamin W. Rowell, Boston, Mass.

The next council will be held in Washington.

Pullman Company Gets a Franchise.

Judge Batten of the Probate Court yesterday gave to the Pullman's Palace Car company authority to assume the ordinance granted in 1889 by the Town of Hyde Park to the late George M. Pullman for the construction and operation of a street car line to the Village of Pullman. The Pullman's Palace Car company is now operating the road as during the lifetime of Mr. Pullman.

Stockman Samuel Hicks Dies in Hotel.

Samuel Hicks, 75 years old, a stock dealer from Hampton, Ia., was found dead in bed at Hannah & Hogg's Hotel, 234 Clark street, yesterday morning. Death was due, it is supposed, to heart failure and stomach troubles. The old man came to Chicago ten days ago to buy and sell cattle. He was not well and spent much time in his room. On Wednesday he was in bed all day.

Easson Lee Arrested in Washington.

Washington, D. C., June 15.—Easson Lee, the 16-year-old boy who ran away from his home in Chicago, was arrested today on complaint of his father, Walter J. Lee. The young man's father has been communicated with and will send for his son.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

Misses' and Children's
White and Colored Organdy Dresses
At Greatly Reduced Prices.

On the Cloak and Costume Floor. We purchased a large sample line of these dainty White and Colored Dresses at *half the usual prices*, 50c on the dollar, and will sell them on the same basis; for example:

Misses' Two-Piece White and Colored Organdy Dresses—the majority are size 16—women small of stature will find very attractive values in this lot.

Dresses that would regularly sell at $16.00, marked $8.00
Dresses that would regularly sell at $18.00, marked $9.50
Dresses that would regularly sell at $25.00, marked $12.50
Dresses that would regularly sell at $30.00, marked $15.00

We also offer one lot of Misses' White Organdy Dresses that were $20.00 and $30.00, reduced to **$15.00.**

Children's White and Colored Organdy Dresses—long sleeves; would regularly sell at $7.50; marked **$3.75**

Dresses that would regularly sell at $10, marked $5.00
Dresses that would regularly sell at $11.50, marked $5.75

Similar reductions throughout the stock—a large and very attractive assortment—sizes run from 6 to 14 years—the major portion are size 10 years.

Misses' and Children's Party Dresses in Silk and Mull at greatly reduced prices.

Children's Serge Dress Skirts at reduced prices—a variety of styles, trimmed with braid.

Skirts that would regularly sell at $6.50, marked $3.75
Skirts that would regularly sell at $5.75, marked $4.25

Girls' Mull Hats reduced—a variety of colors.

Hats that were $3.50, now ..... $2.95 | Hats that were $2.75, now $1.95

Misses' Jackets—that were $10.00, marked **$5.00.**

One lot of Misses' Fine Kersey Jackets, in red, blue and green, reduced from $25.00 to **$12.50.**

All our Girls' Reefers at greatly reduced prices

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

Reduced Prices on The Best "Ready to Wear" Clothing Made.

A money saving opportunity—our semi-annual, pre-inventory sale offers rare inducements. Every article of apparel in our stock with a few exceptions, noted below, bears a reduced price.

The saving is considerable, as evidenced by these prices:

Men's

$15 Suits and Spring Overcoats at .. $12.00
$20 Suits and Spring Overcoats at .. 15.00
$25 Suits and Spring Overcoats at .. 20.00
$30 Suits and Spring Overcoats at .. 25.00
$35 Suits and Spring Overcoats at .. 28.00

Men's and Youths'

$4.50 Trousers at $3.50
$6 Trousers at 4.00
$7.50 Trousers at 5.00
$8 Trousers at 6.00
$10 Trousers at 7.00

Youths'

$12 Suits and Spring Overcoats at ... $ 9.00
$15 Suits and Spring Overcoats at ... 10.00
$20 Suits and Spring Overcoats at ... 15.00
$25 Suits and Spring Overcoats at ... 18.00

Basement Department.

Men's $12 Suits and Sp'g Overcoats at $ 9.00
Men's $14 Suits and Sp'g Overcoats at 10.00
Youths' $8 Suits and Sp'g Overc'ts at 5.00
Youths' $10 Suits and Sp'g Overc'ts at 7.00
Men's and Youths' $2.50 Trousers at 2.00
Men's and Youths' $3.50 Trousers at 2.50
Men's and Youths' $4.50 Trousers at 3.50

This sale ends Saturday, June 24th, when we take inventory. The regular price tickets on the clothing have not been changed. Our salesmen will sell from one established price schedule, which is a little under the above.

Exceptions from these prices:

Staple Blue and Black Clothing is not included at these reduced prices.
Bicycling and Golfing Suits are not included at these reduced prices.

Just a hint of this beautiful showing in display window.

CHAS. A. STEVENS & BROS.

111 TO 115 STATE STREET.

The grand display is arranged on the second floor.

Before Inventory Millinery Sale.

Today and Saturday a special Millinery offering—**$10.00.** In order that this before-inventory sale shall be the greatest of the year we have made late summer reductions now instead of waiting until after July 4th.

At **$10.00** you may pick from over 200 of our swellest $15.00, $20.00, $25.00 and $30.00 Hats—more of the $25.00 and $30.00 kind in the lot. Hats that were shown for the first time at our opening last week—all new, light summer fancies in the bright, airy summer effects, showing that exquisite taste so characteristic of the Stevens millinery. Many pattern hats of the best foreign models among them—**$10.00,** instead of $25.00 and $30.00.

About 100 dainty summery effects in Leghorns and Chips that would be considered cheap at $8.00, $10.00 and $12.00, in this sale at only..... **$5.00**

High-Class Novelty Parasols.

Friday and Saturday special Sale of extra high-class Imported Novelty Parasols—100 different designs, no two alike, in the new Louis XVI., Empress, La Pampilion and Paris Driveway styles, and all the new Parisian novelties in lace, chiffons and ribbon effects, with carved wood handles of artistic beauty. They have just arrived, but should have been here four weeks ago, and are certainly the daintiest assortment of high-class novelty parasols ever seen in Chicago. The styles are more beautiful and striking this summer. They were imported to sell at from $10.00 to $35.00, but you may have them at $5.00, $7.50 and $10.00 if you come this week.

$5.00 for Parasols worth from $10 to $12. **$7.50** for Parasols worth from $12.50 to $18 **$10.00** for Parasols worth from $20 to $35.

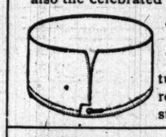
MANDEL BROTHERS.

Men's shirts, collars and cuffs.

All the late nobby effects in men's fancy shirts—the new swell colors so eagerly sought for by correct dressers—men who demand exclusive fashions of the highest order. The saving here is well worth your consideration. Great sale of latest summer styles—Friday pricings of immense importance to the economical—shirts guaranteed to fit and give entire satisfaction—collars and cuffs such as all good dressers wear.

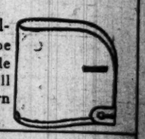
1.00 for genuine $1.50 negligee shirts—made of the swellest imported madras—wide and narrow stripes—plaids and checks—in the prettiest shades of pink, blue and red—detached link cuffs—all sizes—shirts superior to all others offered at the same price—$1.00.

1.50 2.00 and 2.50—three popular prices—and three immense lots of men's negligee shirts—a truly great ensemble of swell novelties—shirts with attached and detached link cuffs—in both wide and narrow stripes, plaids and checks—bayadere and straight effects—in all the latest shades and color combinations—reds, heliotropes, blues, etc.; also the celebrated "Manhattan" shirts in every wanted color.



10c for 20c collars — four-ply all-linen collars — the newest shapes of high, turn-down and standing; also the new round-corner collars, as well as all the staple shapes.

15c for 25c cuffs—same quality as the collars—every shape link and plain—cuffs made out of dependable materials that will stand the wear and tear of the modern laundry.



Men's summer underwear and hose.

A sale of special importance to men because of the enormous quantity presented and the extraordinary low prices. Underwear that is made by reputable manufacturers, possessing those desirable features that make every garment outlast the careless sort.

95c for men's $1.50 union suits—the most sensible garment for men's summer wear—union suits made of fine Egyptian cotton, nicely finished and perfect fitting.

75c for men's fine linen mesh shirts and drawers—new this season—made specially for hot weather wear.

50c for $1.00 bicycle hose—clearing broken and odd lines in fine wool and cotton footless hose—plain legs—fancy turnover tops.

25c for men's 65c half hose — newest novelties in fine French lisles and cottons — fancy stripes and plaids—plain and ribbed; also fast black and fast tans—all with double heels and toes.

Half-price sale men's neckwear.

All the new dainty swell conceits in men's summer neckwear—new colorings especially adapted to wear with negligee shirts—positively the opportunity of the season. All the regular 50c and $1.00 neckwear has been gathered in one large lot, and will be priced regardless of value to make a one day clearing event without a precedent. Neckwear made of the newest and best weaves of silk—popular up-to-date colors and styles—best and latest shapes—bows, strings, imperials, four-in hands, tecks and puffs—$1.00 and 50c neckwear—today— **25c**

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & CO.

Clearing Sale Women's Outer Garments.

UNPRECEDENTED reductions made to reduce stock before inventory. The backward season has left on our hands far more garments than ordinary—these must be closed out immediately—hence the following reductions:

TAILOR-MADE SUITS—Eton, reefer and tight-fitting styles at just about half actual values, including the most popular styles and materials in black and the new shades:

$12.50 Suits now $7.50
$16.50 Suits now $10.00
$20.00 Suits now $12.50
$25.00 Suits now $15.00
$30.00 Suits now $18.00
$35.00 Suits now $22.50
$40.00 Suits now $25.00

SUMMER DRESSES—Figured Lawn and Dimity Dresses—just received a beautiful selection of desirable styles and colors—all made in the very latest and best styles—prices ranging from $20.00 down to **$7.50**

Figured Lawn and dimity Dresses—just received a beautiful selection of desirable styles and colors—all made in the very latest & best styles—prices ranging from $7.50 up to ... **$20.00**

BICYCLE SKIRTS—Just received one hundred more of those Circular Bicycle Skirts, made of fancy checked suitings in desirable shades, correct lengths, deep hem at bottom of skirt, finished with several rows of silk stitching—price **$4.50**

BATHING SUITS—Special sale of a particularly attractive assortment in flannel and brilliantine, beautifully trimmed with contrasting colors—prices ranging from $3.00 up to $7.50.

THE TRIBUNE'S READY REFERENCE DIRECTORY

ACCOUNTANTS.
FRED'K F. JUDD, Expert, 84 LaSalle. Tel. M. 2027
G. L. MARCHAND & CO., 516, 112 S. Clark-st.

ACETYLENE GAS GENERATORS.
F. C. WILSON & Co., 239 and 241 Lake-st.

ART LEADED GLASS.
FLANAGAN & BIEDENWEG CO., 55 Illinois-st.

ASSAYERS AND REFINERS.
DICKMAN & MACKENZIE, 1224 Rookery. M. 4515
GOLDSMITH BROS., 63 Washington-st. Bullion bought and sold. Prompt & accurate assay of ore.

ATHLETIC MEDALS & CHURCH GOODS.
The W. J. Feeley Co., 6 Monroe-st. Tel. Cent. 1106.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
BUTTNER & MILLER, 160 Washington. R. 304.

BIRDS AND TAXIDERMY.
KAEMPFER'S BIRD STORE, 88 State-st.

BROOMCORN AND MFRS.' SUPPLIES.
GROSS, J. P. & CO., 249-51 KINZIE-ST.

BUYERS OF OLD GOLD AND SILVER.
LIPMAN, 99 Madison. Cash for all precious metals.
LOGUE CO., McVicker's Theater Bldg.; elevator.

CANDIES.
GUNTHER, C. F. Bonbons and chocolates. Send for wholesale or retail catalogue. 212 State-st.

CLEANERS AND DYERS.
COOK & McLAIN, 80 Dearborn. M. 3049. Oak. 539.
SCHWARZ, AUG. Ladies' and Gents' Garments; 3 stores: 158 Illinois, 126 Dearborn, 505 W. Mad.

CUTS AND ENGRAVERS.
ACME ENGRAVING CO., 157 Washington-st.

DETECTIVE AGENCIES.
Mooney & Boland Detective Agency. 110 La Salle.

FIRE INSURANCE.
MAITLAND & McAVOY, 146 LaSalle. Tel. M. 2582.

GARBAGE BOXES, ASH CANS, ETC.
Sanitary Steel Box Co., 55 Dearborn. Central 1574.

GAS AND ELECTRICAL FIXTURES.
E. BAGGOT CO., 169-171 East Adams-st.

IRON AND HEAVY HARDWARE.
S. D. KIMBARK, Michigan-av. and Lake-st.

LOAN OFFICES.
ABE LIPMAN, 99 MADISON. Private entrance.

NEW HAIR GROWER.
Dr. White's treatment grows hair on any bald head—book on hair free. Laboratory 754 Van Buren.

OPTICIANS.
BEEK, 22 Washington. Eye glasses, artificial eyes.
BOERLIN CO., LOUIS, 96 Washington-st.
BORSOH & CO., scientific opticians. 103 Adams.
MANASSE, L., Tribune Building, 88 Madison-st.

OPIUM, MORPHINE & COCAINE CURE.
Dr. J. C. Hoffman, 46 Van Buren; pamphlet free.

PATENT LAWYERS.
LOTZ, R. W., 163 Randolph-st. Pamphlet free.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.
J. B. WILSON, Artist and Photographer. Studio 389 State. 12 platinum finish cabinets and a fine 11x14 portrait $3. Pictures copied and enlarged. Photo buttons and jewelry. Open Sundays.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES.
Ward & Co., 208 Wabash. Developing and printing.

PICTURE FRAMES AND REGILDING.
F. A. BRYDEN & CO., 331 Wabash. Tel. M. 4379.

PHYSICIANS.
DR. CARROLL, SPECIALIST. DISEASES OF men only. Inter-Ocean Bldg., 130 Dearborn-st.
DR. STEWARD, 218 S. Clark. Ladies' spcl., 20 yrs.

Pocketbooks and Fancy Leather Goods.
Decker, Phillips & Populorum. Factory and salesroom, 19 and 21 S. Jefferson-st. Tel. M. 4626.

PRINTERS AND BINDERS.
RYAN & HART CO., 22 and 24 Custom-House-pl.

RAZORS AND BARBER SUPPLIES.
STRUTZ & CLOTTU CO., 83 5th-av. Razors ground

RUBBER STAMPS, SEALS, STENCILS.
C. L. SAFFORD, 177 Madison. Tel. M. 2067. Catalog.

SAFES.
DIEBOLD SAFE CO. 175 Monroe-st.

TRUNKS, SATCHELS, ETC.
Haskell Bros., cor. Wabash-av. & Washington-st.

TRUSSES, DEFORMITY APPARATUS.
DR. WOLFERTZ, 60 5th-av. Ruptures positively cured with my new improved truss. Trusses from $2 to $15. Elastic stockings, etc. Catalogue.

UNIFORMS, MILITARY, SOCIETY GOODS.
FOSTER, G. F., SON & CO., 174 E. Madison.

Burley & Co.

145 & 147 State St.

China and Glass

Summer Home Wares.

Our great assortment of really good patterns of standard English Earthenware should attract all persons desiring to supply their Country Houses with inexpensive yet artistic table wares. Dinner Sets from **$7.50** to **$75.00,** and we can accommodate those desiring to spend as low as **$5.00** for summer table wares.

Summer Flower Vases

In both crystal and gilded glass we offer tempting lines of Vases from **25c** to **$10.00** each.

Hot Weather Items.

Calcutta Coolers, Lemonade and Punch Bowls, Iced Tea Sets, Water Pitchers, Lemon Squeezers, Shakers, Mixing Tumblers, Strainers, Straws, Corkscrews, etc.

Burley & Co.

MOTH

SEASON IS HERE

Furs Stored and Insured.

Telephone 2430 Main or send postal to call for goods.

A. BISHOP & CO., The Nailadia Furriers
Established 1860. 156 STATE STREET

THE TRIBUNE PRINTS ALL THE NEWS.

KNIGHTS OF HONOR OFFICERS.

Supreme Lodge of the Order Holds Its Election at Session Being Held in Detroit.

Detroit, Mich., June 15.—The Supreme Lodge, Knights of Honor, elected the following officers today:

Supreme Dictator—John P. Shannon, Elberton, Ga.

Vice Dictator—Douglass Biggs, Boston.

Assistant Supreme Dictator—Judge Noah M. Givan, Harrisonville, Mo.

Supreme Reporter—B. F. Nelson, St. Louis.

Supreme Treasurer—J. W. Branch, St. Louis.

Chaplain—The Rev. M. H. Hope, Richmond, Va.

Guardian—J. R. Cale, Sherman, Tex.

Sentinel—Frank B. Steiger, Helena, Ark.

Trustees—T. B. Riggs, Emporia, Kas.; David T. Wells, New Orleans, and E. C. Wood, New York.

Advisory board—J. C. Shippard, Edgefield; Samuel Klots, Newark, N. J., and W. R. Spooner, New York.

There was considerable of a contest over the office of Supreme Dictator.

Annual Consumption of Beer.

The world consumes 17,700,000,000 quarts of beer annually.

$31.50 Round Trip Burlington Route

That will be the rate for such points in

Colorado

as Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo. To Glenwood Springs **$43.50.**

TICKETS ON SALE JUNE 25 TO JULY 11, GOOD UNTIL OCTOBER 31.

For guide books and maps call at Ticket Office, 211 Clark St.

KNOX —AT— **HATS**
SHAYNE'S.
167-169 State-st.

BUY SHAYNE'S Best on Earth for the Money **$3** DERBY HAT. 167-169 State-st.